

Sheep and Goat Raiser

The RANCHMAN'S MAGAZINE

August, 1959

Carrell Currie --
Miss Wool of Texas



IN THIS ISSUE

- ✓ **The Story of Wool**
- ✓ **There Were 10 Pretty Girls and Then —**
- ✓ **Who Will Be Miss Wool of America for 1960?**

... AND MANY OTHER ARTICLES AND FEATURES OF LASTING INTEREST



DEBOUILLET
Sixth Annual
RANGE RAM SALE
SEPTEMBER 10
A. D. JONES RANCH

Sale Starts 1:00 P. M.

Free Lunch 11:00 A. M.

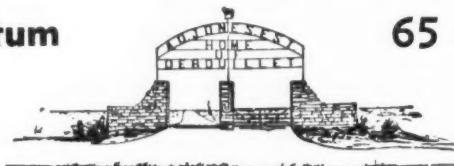
250 RAMS -- 200 EWES

All range raised. Open face, good body
conformation, Exceptional quality
and quantity of fine wool

WALTER BRITTEN, AUCTIONEER

10 Miles West of Tatum

65 Miles East of Roswell



A. D. JONES ESTATE

Tatum, New Mexico



ANGUS CALF SALE

AUGUST 18 - 11 A. M.

SPONSORED BY TEXAS ANGUS ASSOCIATION

West Texas Fastest Growing Livestock Auction

Call Us About Your Livestock Needs

FRANK CARGILE

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REGULAR SALE DATES

Sheep

**Wednesday
10:00 A.M.**

Cattle and Hogs

**Friday
9:00 A.M.**

Producers Livestock Auction Co.

BALLINGER HIGHWAY

DIAL 4145

SAN ANGELO, TEXAS

Sheep-Goat Raiser

THE RANCHMAN'S MAGAZINE
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\$3 FOR ONE YEAR

\$10 FOR FIVE YEARS

Members of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association receive this magazine as a part of Association service. From dues of the members \$2.00 per year is deducted for magazine, or two-thirds the regular advertised price of \$3.00 per year. Dues payment to the Association, as is subscription, is voluntary and based upon 50¢ per bag of wool and/or mohair marketed and are usually deducted by grower's warehouse at time of sale and forwarded to Association.

Growers can, if desired, send dues direct to Association office, San Angelo. Non-member subscriptions should be sent to magazine office direct, Box 189, San Angelo, Texas. Second-class postage paid at San Angelo, Texas.

From the Association Office . . .

By ERNEST WILLIAMS
Executive Secretary

LAMB GRADING

THIS WEEK Secretary of Agriculture Benson rejected the plea of U. S. lamb producer organizations that Federal lamb grading be discontinued because it is a bottleneck in properly marketing lambs and is being used by mass retailing agencies to beat down live lamb prices. Industry leaders promptly called a nationwide meeting for July 28 in Denver.

By the time the decision was handed down, the producers' original request, made in January, was completely beclouded in the minds of many officials and a large segment of the public. The Department of Agriculture had twice postponed a decision and "pressures" of many kinds had kept building up on the Secretary's office. The Western States Meat Packers Association led the most vigorous fight against the growers' position. During the efforts by the lamb producers to have grading eliminated insofar as their product was concerned, the American Meat Institute adopted a position opposing all meat grading by the Government. This brought outside opposition to the lamb growers' position by those who "expressed fear" it would lead to the elimination of beef grading. (The two products are different from the standpoint of arguments as to whether or not grading is desirable or needed. Lambs are young animals while beef includes everything from a young steer to an old dairy cow. And, beef volume does not lend itself to the price-setting practices of chain stores through grading like the small supply of lamb does.)

And Consumers Get Confused

Then, consumer groups got into the act, most of them apparently confusing grading with meat inspection from a sanitation and health standpoint. During all the months of "consideration," two Congressional Committees held hearings and the USDA agencies put out "information bulletins" in which they "explained" Government grading. But, perhaps most damaging of all to the producers' position, was that the three major "general farm organizations" took a position favoring grading being continued, with the American Farm Bureau Federation being most effective in opposition to the stand taken by the National Wool Growers Association and the National Lamb Feeders Association. (The general farm organizations take a position that all agriculture needs Government standards and grading where feasible. This may be so generally but in the case of lamb, industry leaders feel it has been made a tool of mass buyers and is costing producers at least one cent a pound in the market place, through both chain

store buying practices and unrealistic standards which do not meet market practices or consumer needs.)

Producers Lose

Anyway, the decision has been made, NOT in favor of the position of the producers (whom the law was designed to help when it permitted the Department to do the grading) but on behalf of a few West Coast packers who want to "bid low" for chain store business, for the "consumers" who don't understand it very well and whom it doesn't really help, and for some of the chain stores, who now can continue getting "bids" based on Government grading, and some of whom have been claiming they "need" Government grading to sell lamb but even while saying so, import and sell ungraded New Zealand lamb carcasses.

The Secretary did recognize that the present grading standards do not please anybody. He said, in announcing his decision against the producers, that the Department will "proceed promptly" to revise standards, hoping to get such a job done by December 1. The official shortened version of the Secretary's two-page release on the whole subject says:

USDA to Continue Federal Grading of Lamb Carcasses; To Revise Standards

Secretary of Agriculture Benson announced Federal grading of lamb and mutton carcasses will be continued, and USDA will proceed promptly to consider revised grade standards for lamb and mutton to eliminate any deficiencies in present standards. "If improved grade standards for lamb and mutton are not developed to meet more adequately the

needs of the industry the Department will give further consideration to suspension of Federal grading of lamb and mutton carcasses," the Secretary said. USDA has had under consideration the request of some groups that Federal grading of lamb and mutton be suspended. Since May 25 USDA has been receiving views of interested individuals and groups on this question. Decision to continue Federal grading service to lamb and mutton was made after careful analysis of these views. Secretary Benson said many comments and views received indicated need for revision of criteria in present grade standards. One of the principal contentions was that present standards place too great a premium on over-fat lamb. The Secretary invited livestock and meat industry and other interested parties to submit to the USDA by September 1 proposals for improving grade standards for lamb and mutton carcasses. USDA would make public by October recommendations for changes in expectation that revised standards would be announced by December.

This Association joined other state associations making up the National Wool Growers Association and the National Lamb Feeders Association several months ago to work for suspension of grading. Hundreds of letters were sent to the Department urging suspension of grading following appeals for help from Association officers. The same groups that worked so hard for suspension will now have to work hard for an improvement in the grading standards.

NWGA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

President Sears, J. B. McCord, Penrose Metcalfe, and the Association's Executive Secretary represented the TS&GRA at the annual summer meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Wool Growers Association in Palo Alto, California, July 9 and 10. The main topics for discussion were suspension of lamb grading and the coming referendum on Section 708 of the National Wool Act of 1954. As indicated above, the efforts spent on suspension of lamb grading proved ineffective.

Why Every Sheep or Goat Man Should Belong to the Texas Sheep And Goat Raisers' Association

THE TEXAS Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association will give a \$100.00 bond to the person submitting the best reasons why every ranchman in the sheep or goat business should belong to the Association. Fifty dollar and \$25.00 bonds will be given to persons submitting the second and third best reasons.

The article or essay should be 500 words or less in length. It should list some of the outstanding accomplishments of the Association over the years. The article should also mention important and practical subjects on which the Association might also work.

The winning essay will be printed in the SHEEP AND GOAT RAISER.

Any person who is a member of the TS&GRA is eligible to enter this contest. Mail your entry to the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association, Box 1486, San Angelo, Texas.

Deadline for entries is October 1. The winners will be announced in November Sheep and Goat Raiser and the awards presented at the annual convention in Austin in December.

FAVORABLE VOTE REPORT IMPORTANT

In reporting with other state associations on activities being carried on to bring attention of all growers to the importance of a favorable vote on the referendum, the Texas Association reported that it would mail a letter to over 10,000 non-association-member producers of wool urging that they vote favorably in the referendum. The letter will be enclosed with a brochure prepared by the American Sheep Producers Council on the accomplishments of the lamb and wool promotion and advertising work financed by deductions from the incentive payments. Association members are receiving the ASPC brochure through the National Wool Grower as well as the Sheep and Goat Raiser.

In another action, the Executive Committee admitted the New Mexico Wool Growers Association to membership in the NWGA.

A change in the Constitution and By-Laws of the NWGA in order to accept associate membership of wool producer organizations in the several farm states was recommended. J. B. McCord, Coleman, TS&GRA past president, was a member of this Committee.

The Executive Committee recommended that the incentive level on wool remain at not less than 62 cents for 1960.

The 1961 annual convention was set for January 22-25 in Denver, Colorado. San Antonio is host to the 1960 meeting.

BWI LABOR PROGRAM

Sixty-five British West Indies workers have been requested by 23 ranch-

ers in West Texas. Unless unforeseen obstacles arise, it is anticipated that these men will be flown to San Angelo about the middle of August.

Association officers are still working with the British West Indies Labor Organization on wages to be paid the men and the amount and type of workmen's compensation insurance to be carried on them.

NEW WAREHOUSE

The Coleman Wool and Mohair Warehouse will open in Coleman by October 1, according to A. N. "Archie" Bryson, manager. This column extends best wishes to this new business.

LETTERS TO BANKERS

Ninety-two bankers in the central and western parts of the states received letters from the Association early in July calling attention to the size of the wool incentive payment in their counties. The part the Association played in getting the Wool Act through the Congress was explained and a request was made that they recommend to all non-members that they join the Association.

FALL MEETING

The fall meeting of the Association will be in Kerrville, Saturday, September 12. Headquarters will be at the Blue Bonnet Hotel.

ANNUAL MEETING

The Annual Convention of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association will be held at Austin, Texas, December 7, 8 and 9. Headquarters will be at the Stephen F. Austin Hotel.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

- Aug. 6-7-8—Hill Country Fair Assn., Race Meet—Angora goat buck sale, Junction, Texas.
- Aug. 7—Annual New Mexico Ram Sale, Albuquerque, N. Mex.
- Aug. 7—Annual Taylor County sheep and goat raisers field day, Abilene State Park—10:30.
- Aug. 10-11-12—Beef cattle short course—Texas A. & M. College Campus.
- Aug. 13-14—Texas Angora Goat Raisers Assn. Sale, Gatesville.
- Aug. 19-20—44th Annual National Wool Growers Assn. ram sale, Livestock Coliseum, Ogden, Utah.
- Aug. 22—Bandera County Livestock Improvement Association sheep and goat sale, Bandera County Agricultural Center, Bandera.
- Aug. 24-28—National Wool Fiesta Week, San Angelo, Texas.
- Aug. 27-29—Gillespie County Fair, Fredericksburg.
- Aug. 28—Miss Wool of America Contest, San Angelo Coliseum.
- Aug. 28-29—Central Texas Angora Goat Breeders Assn. Show and Sale, Goldthwaite, Texas.
- Sept. 5—Southeastern Colorado Sheep Breeders Assn. Hampshire-Suffolk Sale, Las Animas, Colorado.
- Sept. 5-7—Kendall County Fair, Boerne.
- Sept. 5—Real County Registered Angora Goat Breeders Assn. sale, Leakey.
- Sept. 5—Texas Charolais and Charolais-Cross Sales Corporation—Consignment Sale, Austin, Texas.
- Sept. 10—A. D. Jones Estate—Sixth Annual Debouillet Ram sale—10 miles west of Tatum, New Mexico—on ranch, 1:00 P.M.—Barbecue 11:00 A.M.
- Sept. 12-19—West Texas Fair, Abilene.
- Sept. 21-22—Columbia Sheep Breeders Assn. Show and Sale, Yakima, Washington.
- Oct. 10-25—State Fair of Texas, Dallas.
- Oct. 13-15—Sheep and Goat Show, Dallas.
- Nov. 5-6—Fourth Annual Water Conference, State College, New Mexico.
- Dec. 7-8-9—Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Assn. Convention, Austin.
- Jan. 15-16, 1960—Kinney County 4-H and FFA Show.
- Feb. 12-21, 1960—San Antonio Stock Show and Rodeo.

SCHMIDT SELLS BUCK FOR \$250 IN MASON

THE MASON County Angora Goat Breeders Association held its annual sale at Mason, July 22. The 66 bucks averaged \$82 and 224 does averaged \$20.50.

Kelly Schmidt of Mason consigned the top-selling buck, which went to Francis Kothmann & Sons, Mason, for \$250. Other purchasers of Kelly Schmidt bucks and prices paid were: Harold Schmidt, Mason, \$245; David Bratton, \$230; Sterling Jordan, Mason, \$200. Ervin Brandenberger, Mason, paid \$240 for a buck consigned by Carl and Edward Moneyhon, 4-H Club boys. Kothmann & Sons, top buyers in the sale, bought 86 head for \$2,074.30. Frank Speck, Menard, paid \$1,540 for 60 head; K. M. Eck-

ert, Mason, \$860 for 40, and Roy Lehmberg, Mason, paid \$657 for seven bucks.

Other buyers were: Felix and Fritz Hahn of Menard, Elroy Geitsweidt of Fredericksburg, Glenn Nichols of Goldthwaite, Chester McBeth of Winters, Elmo Pankey of Llano, Roy Armes of Pontotoc; H. D. Fuchs of Blanco, James Johnson of Menard.

Mason buyers included William Kruse, W. R. Bode, Mrs. Elgin Eckert & Sons, Emmeth Keller, L. L. McWilliams, Walton Lehmberg, Leonard Wood, K. M. Eckert, Karlton Kothmann, Hoffmann Estate, Henry Kothmann, Tonya Bradley, Victor Lehmberg, A. J. Probst, Ember Leifeste, Clinton Durst, Herman Spaeth, H. D. Baxter, Ray Lehmberg, and Marvin Kothmann.

ANNUAL

Bandera Sale

Selected

Bucks - Does - Rams - Ewes

AUGUST 22 - 1:00 P.M.

Bandera County Agriculture Center
BANDERA, TEXAS

8th Annual Sale

APPROXIMATELY

125 BUCKS--40 DOES

REAL COUNTY REGISTERED
ANGORA GOAT BREEDERS
ASSOCIATION



SEPTEMBER 5
SALE AT FFA BARN, 1:00 P.M.
LEAKEY, TEXAS
LEM JONES — Auctioneers — PETE GULLEY

The Miss Wool Program

This program featuring beautiful girls is another avenue the industry is using to promote WOOL. Arousing attention and creating interest in wool as an unmatched fibre for wearing apparel is the objective. The program is succeeding — doing a great job.

Another, and also important project in the wool industry is the campaign to get more wool in automobile upholstery. This outlet can absorb great quantities of domestic wool — and in this program the grower can do a great job — to help himself.

Read the letter below:

President Sears Says:

A start is being made with the 1959 automobiles. The highest priced cars in the General Motors, Ford, and Chrysler lines are upholstered in wool broadcloth. The Wool Bureau has a representative spending full time with these companies in an effort to get them to expand the lines to use wool and mohair.

Here's where you can help. Cut out the form below, fill it in, and mail it to your local dealer when you are ready to buy a new car. Ask someone in your town who is not a ranchman to do the same. Stay with it.

Sincerely yours,
LANCE SEARS
President, Texas Sheep and
Goat Raisers' Association

Ranchmen, take the trouble to help wool!

This Ad Sponsored by Texas Warehouses:

Roddie & Company	BRADY
San Angelo Wool Co.	SAN ANGELO
Santa Rita Wool Co.	SAN ANGELO
Sonora Wool & Mohair Co.	SONORA
Lucius M. Stephens & Co.	LOMETA
West Texas Wool and Mohair Assn.	MERTZON

And The Sheep & Goat Raiser

Motor Company

(Address)

I will be in the market for a new car about _____

(Date)

I am not interested in any car, however, unless it has wool or mohair upholstery.

(Name)

(Address)

Rambouillet Ramblings

By MRS. A. D. HARVEY

NEWEST MEMBERS in the American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders Association are: Emil Schuster, Comanche, Texas; Chas. and Polly Binion, Ft. Worth, Texas; Rosa F. Denison, Zephyr, Texas; Adrian Spitzenger, Hamilton, Texas; J. M. Stacy, Brookesmith, Texas; L. T. and J. L. Magee, Nolan, Texas; A. G. Long, Hillsdale, Wyoming; Boyce Hurley, Throckmorton, Texas; La Ruth Hurley, Throckmorton, Texas.

The 71st Annual Meeting of the American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders Association was held June 24 in the Cactus Hotel. The 87 members and guests present enjoyed seeing slides made in New Zealand by Mr. and Mrs. Oren Wright, Greenwood, Indiana. After Mr. Wright's vivid account of the slides Mrs. Wright showed, we all felt we personally had been to New Zealand. The new officers and Directors elected at the meeting were:

President, Dr. R. I. Port, Sundance, Wyoming; Vice President, Miles Pierce, Alpine, Texas; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. A. D. Harvey, San Angelo, Texas; Director, District 4, Pat Rose, Jr., Del Rio, Texas; Director, District 5, Roger Q. Landers, Menard, Texas; Director, District 6, Frank Swenson, Mt. Pleasant, Utah.

Holdover Directors are: District 1, Oren A. Wright, Greenwood, Indiana; District 2, W. E. Couch, Waxahachie, Texas; District 3, John C. Woolley, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

The next Annual Meeting will be held in Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Miles Pierce sold one stud ram from his tested line, Happy Chance, to Texas A. & M. College for \$300; one stud ram from King Altuda line to Sam A. Hughes, Carlsbad, New Mexico, for \$500, and five show ewes to Oren Wright, Greenwood, Indiana. Oren Wright purchased a ram from Miles Pierce in 1955 that showed as first place ram in Texas. Wright paid \$500 for this stud ram, Victor Chance. Last year Victor Chance was judged the Gold Medal ram of Indiana in a statewide contest, directed and supervised by the Agriculture Department of Purdue University at Lafayette, Indiana. The ram competed against rams of all other breeds.

Wool-Mohair Show Booked

The following is a copy of a letter from Ralph P. Mayer, Sonora, Texas. Dear Sirs:

At your recent annual meeting in San Angelo, President Thatte asked me to write a letter that could be copied and sent out to each of you explaining the proposed promotion our Texas International Wool and Mohair Show is endeavoring to put on. We feel that you as raisers of sheep and goats, and therefore, producers of wool and mohair, would want to have a part in trying to promote your product and your association.

The San Antonio Livestock Exposition has increased its attendance each year of its operation and now boasts an annual attendance of close to 300,000. We feel this is a sufficient number of people, who by the way represent a good sized area of South Central Texas, to make it worth while to do a little extra promotion

of wool and mohair. We are going to do this by providing space at the show for displaying and advertising wool and mohair products. Not only do we hope to have displays of finished goods, but also educational displays on processing these goods. We are going to try to have some of the large stores of San Antonio, such as Joske's or Frost Bros., to put on some fashion displays and possibly a full-fledged fashion show.

I am sure you are asking where your Association would fit in with this promotion. We want someone connected with the sheep and goat industry to sponsor Miss Wool and Miss Mohair at the show.

We thought perhaps several of the breeder associations if they did not want to have a separate exhibit or booth of their own, might go together and sponsor a booth which would contain some advertising medium about each of the associations, such as pamphlets or magazines. A representative of the Association could man the booth at all times with the prospect of talking to new or prospective members, as a good number of the people visiting the booth would be South Texas farmers and ranchers. One of our greatest needs at the show is a booth where people can get information about wool and mohair and sheep and goats. Perhaps some of your members would have some good ideas of ways to promote your association and our products, wool and mohair. There is no limit on what you can do; just so it promotes these products.

This is about the best I can explain it in written form. I will be glad to furnish any other information that I can and would meet with your promotion committee if they so desire.

Very truly yours,
Ralph P. Mayer

All transfers from the San Angelo Ram Sale have been mailed to their new owners.

YOUTHS RECEIVE LAMBS FROM YO RANCH SHEEP FOUNDATION

THE YO Ranch Sheep Foundation distributed 32 selected ewe lambs to eight 4H and FFA boys. Charles Schreiner, III, set the foundation up to assist Kerr County youth in their sheep improvement program. The distribution is made annually in June and has resulted in a total of 77 ewe lambs being awarded to 4H and FFA boys and girls since the program began.

The ewe lambs are selected from the stud flock of the ranch by James A. Gray, extension animal husbandman, and each club member receives four, under the supervision of Bill Oliver, Tivy High Vocational Agricultural teacher, and Bill Rector, County Agent. Each recipient must return four lambs to the program within three years.

Boys receiving the lambs this year are: Dennis Brown, Center Point; Kenny Ahrens, Mountain Home; Johnny Fisher, Buck Karger, DeWayne, Allen Stieler, and Buddy Wells, all of Kerrville, and Larry Priour of Ingram.

EDITORIAL

OPPORTUNITY

RANCHMEN OF today have at their disposal the finest equipment and the most effective medications in the history of mankind. The knowledge of livestock husbandry has advanced to a degree that is somewhat fantastic.

The acquisition of tools and the know-how in their use is of little worth when indifference, carelessness, laziness or stupid haste becomes a part of management.

One of the characteristics of the day is the high cost of equipment necessary in the operation of the ranch. Some of this expensive equipment is delicate and complicated, necessitating costly repairs when worn or misused. A few hours of attention will pay the ranchman well.

Yet too many ranchmen forget this. It costs them plenty. Take the ranchman, for instance, who last year proudly hauled an expensive sprayer to the ranch all set up for a much-needed spraying of his cattle and sheep. The machine worked perfectly with the owner and foreman much pleased with the results. This year, after shearing, the ranch owner asked the foreman to do the job again and unloaded the spray from his pick-up. Then frantically the ranchman, the foreman and the hired hands searched for that sprayer. Where could it be?

Finally, it was remembered. The sprayer was found back of the old shed in another pasture where it was hastily pulled after last year's use. Chemicals left in it had eaten through the container and weeds had grown up, through and around the rusted mechanism.

Carelessness! Yes—and how costly to the ranchman. Costly in repair and time. Equipment left to the influence of the elements is equipment on the road to ruin—and how the ranchman pays!

It is somewhat axiomatic that the most prosperous ranchmen have the best equipment, the neatest pens and the most efficient plan of operation.

Death loss in livestock eats heavily into the profits on the ranch. Much of

this is needless and can be charged to carelessness, according to some of the most widely recognized ranch operators. One gave an account of an experience which points up the story perfectly.

It seems that a ranchman had suffered so much death loss in his sheep that he desperately sought the assistance of a veterinarian—something he, most likely, should have done right at first.

Upon investigation, it was found that the sheep were not the victims of a bad batch of vaccine but neglect. After some search the syringe used in the ranchman's vaccination project was found in the corner of the shed partially covered with hay and manure.

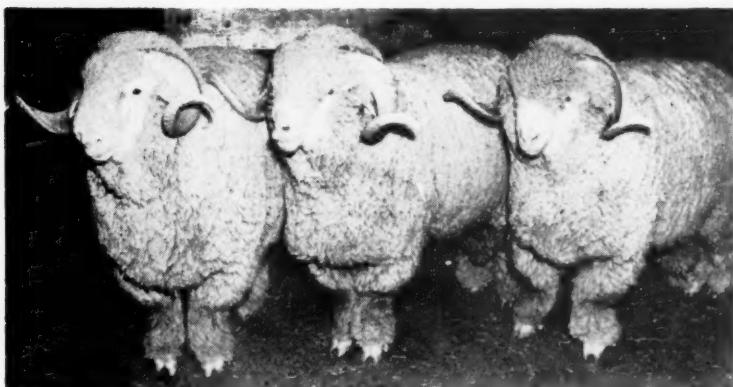
No, the needle had not been sterilized—no, it had not been sharpened—it was as dull as a 10 penny nail and the instrument was unbelievably dirty.

Needless to say, the ranchman did not get a great deal of sympathy from the veterinarian or the neighbor ranchman.

One ranchman recently remarked to another that he had to be careful with his sheep in "this" pen because it was full of "lock-jaw" germs. Yet the visiting ranchman saw jagged planks of old feed troughs and scores of rusty, exposed nails. A little husbandry would have eliminated most of the source of this trouble.

The tetanus germ is in the filth and dirt in most corrals, if not all. How many times have ranchmen or their help reached down and grabbed a handful of this germ-laden filth to sprinkle on an open shear cut on a shorn sheep? What a blood stopper!

As ranching becomes more and more competitive and profit margins narrower it is a matter of good sense to build adequate facilities, good pens and barns, secure and maintain good equipment and sprinkle known good practice with ordinary common sense. Haphazard husbandry is reflected by such serious losses that it can no longer be tolerated in modern ranching.



TOP ABC PEN IN SAN ANGELO SALE

The top ABC pen in the San Angelo Ram Sale. J. C. Woolley, Santa Fe, New Mexico, paid \$410 for one; Blevins McKenzie, Fort Stockton, \$230 for each of the others. Miles Pierce, Alpine, bred the rams.

Get more profitable lambs to market sooner
Get up to 20% more meat from your feed

with **SYNOVEX-L**
balanced hormone weight gaining implants
for **LAMBS**

...natural hormones in Synovex-L stimulate higher weight gains at lower cost per lb. of gain without undesirable changes in shape or appearance of the carcass. Lambs get to market up to 30 days sooner than normal 100-day feeding period!



ALL-METAL
IMPLANTING
INSTRUMENT
for Synovex-S, H
and L makes im-
planting as easy
as vaccination.
No pre-slitting
of skin with
knife.

WHEN YOU IMPLANT your lambs with Synovex-L, it's a simple procedure taking only seconds per ewe or wether. Almost immediately, Synovex-L starts scientifically to "readjust" the lamb's hormone balance. Lambs respond by gaining weight at an amazingly stepped-up rate, and gain more weight from every mouthful of feed.

Many years of research and testing preceded the introduction of Synovex-L. Test after test proved conclusively that lambs implanted with Synovex-L require up to 20% less feed per lb. of gain. Some lambs respond even more dramatically to Synovex-L. Average daily gain has jumped 30%! Feed conversion figures of 1:7.3 (1 lb. of body gain per 7.3 lbs. of feed) are a matter of record!

Synovex-L contains only natural hormones. (Synthetic hormone-like chemicals such as diethylstilbestrol, hexestrol, etc. never occur naturally in an animal's body and are not used in Synovex-L). Used as directed, you can depend on Synovex-L to stimulate more profitable gains safely. Natural hormones do not cause undesirable changes in shape or appearance of carcass.

FOR BEST RESULTS with Synovex implants, feeder stock should be free from parasites and feedlot diseases, and fed a balanced high energy ration. See your veterinarian. One implant lasts entire feeding period.



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Livestock Theft

"THERE SEEMS to be a lot less hell raising today," recently observed a seat warmer in a hotel lobby.

"No, you are wrong, there is just as much if not more. It is just that there is a different crowd doing it."

This observation may hold true with respect to livestock thieving in the ranching area of Texas. Certainly, losses have not stopped. In fact, one ranchman recently declared that he was losing more sheep these days than ever before in his ranching work. "We don't round up one pasture without coming up from five to fifteen good ewes short—and that loss ain't hay."

A lot of the loss could be stopped if the ranchmen would cooperate with the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association and the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association—at least, cooperate more enthusiastically. "The big need is for the ranchmen to report losses immediately they know about them—two days late may be the same as two years late or forever. Law officials need information that's hot so as to enable them to get on a hot trail."

The Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association is offering a \$500 reward for assistance which leads to the arrest and conviction of a thief stealing from a member. Yet while many members have indicated they have been losing stock only a very few have reported losses to the Association office or to the chairman of the Livestock Theft Committee. Reports sent in to the Association office are turned to the proper committee for action.

It was not too long ago that the only method of stealing livestock was the traditional one—driving them off or butchering on the spot. Both have not faded away completely but newer and slicker methods have supplanted the crude old fashioned knavery.

Today the thief is on the ball. He's things figured out to the gnat's eyebrow—and he's getting away with it! Sad to say due to the inertia of the ranchmen and some law officials, millions of dollars are stolen from ranchmen in their livestock losses.

There's an amazing batch of new schemes being utilized to get away with a \$20 ewe or a \$200 cow—or a whole lot of 'em. Take for instance the new tranquilizer pill. It is reported to be in constant use by the up-to-date, progressive thief who detests the hurry and bustle of chasing a critter. He shoots 'em in the rump, waits until they're properly tranquilized and goes about his stealing with little fuss or bother. The tranquilized gun which shoots the pills are easily acquired and they sure are a big help. You bet. Even Washington officials have turned their jaundiced eyes to this angle with a possible thought that some such ammunition might be turned on the fractious voters.

One ranchman developing ulcers

EDITORIAL

near San Angelo finds that with dogs and thieves he has a hard time paying Uncle Sam any income tax money to help keep up this government and the foreign aid program. He watched through field glasses while two men crawled over his fence, picked up a sheep they had shot and loaded it in the trunk of their automobile. By the time he had time to get started they were long gone. And the thieves have never been apprehended, caught, arrested, slowed down or even smelled. That type of stealing has been gathering impetus all over the country with little effective counter-action.

It is rumored that a certain restaurant in West Texas has been able to make a good reputation for fine sausage made of illegally killed deer and domestic livestock. Whatever the basis of this rumor, law enforcement officials would be better able to catch thieves if they were promptly notified as soon after the discovery of the theft as possible.

One ranchman figured out recently how he was losing some nice breeding ewes. At least, he hopes he has it figured out. He says that if the losses continue quite likely there will be recruits in the deal. It seems, so reports the ranchman, that he was always missing a few choice ewes. Never very many—just five or perhaps ten a month. But they were gone—completely gone. No hide, hair or bone ever showed up. "—And that ain't natural," asserted the old ranchman. "I got suspicious as hell and I don't know who to be suspicious of. But I ran across something that give me some light—don't ask me, that's my secret. But one of my hands always went to town about twice a week, always about dark. My losses always tallied up at the end of the month to almost exactly the number of trips he made to town. I figured that he would grab a ewe, stuff her in the back of the pickup or car and drop her off at his brother's place or in town. I must have figured right because after I fired that jasper my sheep quit disappearing."

New angles in livestock stealing are showing up every day. One of the oldest, yet apparently in operation today, is the stealing by truck scheme. It can be worked in a number of ways but probably the simplest is as follows: The trucker loads up the livestock duly counted by the ranchman who, after watching the truck go on its way to another pasture, turns to do something else. He or his representative is not at the unloading spot to count off the truck the livestock which should be unloaded. So the

trucker leaves a few on and goes somewhere else with them, knowing that the livestock unloaded will be scattered all over the pasture within a short time and probably not be counted for weeks or months. Or, if he is sure that the livestock will not be counted off the truck some are dumped enroute to the right destination.

While almost every livestock trucking organization is an honest one,

SHEEP & GOAT RAISER

sometimes their drivers may fall for some easy money—and drivers come and go. Some are good and some not so good. At any rate, this operation has cost the ranchmen plenty and should merit some study.

One ranchman reported that a trucker stopped and loaded on cattle from a shipping pen where the cattle were to spend the night pending the arrival of the legitimate transportation and was heard of no more. That ranchman is wondering still what happened to his cattle.

The livestock thief is not out of business. It will take a lot of work just to cut down on his operations. And the ranchmen themselves will have to do most of that work.



CUTIES

Two of the most excited and happy youngsters at the June meeting of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association directors at Brackettville were Margaret, 3, and Anne, 1, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Gus Witting of Junction. Mr. Witting is a wool and mohair warehouseman and ranchman. Mrs. Witting is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sayers Farmer, Association director, Junction.

The Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association will pay a reward of \$500.00 for information leading to the arrest and final conviction of anyone for stealing sheep or goats from a member or members of the Association. Law enforcement officers are excluded from this offer. The information must be furnished to any law enforcement officer or to the Secretary of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association at its office, Cactus Hotel Annex, San Angelo, Texas. Telephone 6242 or 25612, San Angelo.

TEXAS SHEEP & GOAT RAISERS' ASSOCIATION

One of the biggest mesquite bean crops in the history of West Texas is hitting the ground. Trouble can be expected in livestock eating too many of the high-protein-sugary seeds and ranchmen are urged to be on the lookout. Horses are especially vulnerable to mesquite bean compaction—and it kills.

Incentive Payments Add to Wool Income

WOOL INCENTIVE payments to West Texas ranchmen added considerably to the brightening of the sheep picture in the state. Approximately twelve million dollars have been distributed in the principal sheep producing counties of the state with Val Verde County leading with wool receipts of \$1,052,584.96. The second county in the state in receiving wool incentive payment funds was apparently Crockett County with \$762,917.06, and third, Sutton County, whose sheepmen received \$707,564.73; fourth, Tom Green County, \$564,189.05, and fifth, Concho County with \$499,777.35, in preliminary survey.

The number of growers receiving incentive payment checks for 1958 clip may approach the total of 14,630 for 1957 but is not expected to exceed it to any great extent.

The incentive payment for wool, the last clip, was 70.3 cents for every dollar of wool sold. The national average price of 1958 wool was 36.4 cents per pound. The incentive level was 62 cents per pound and the payment was made to bring wool growers' receipts to that figure, necessitating making up the 25.6 cents per pound difference.

"This has been a life-saver to the sheep industry," recently declared Lance Sears, President of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association. More than one ranchman has indicated that his wool incentive payment meant the difference between profit and loss in last year's operation. For the United States, money received by the growers under the incentive payment program for 1958 is estimated to range between 75 million to 82 million dollars.

In addition to the wool program, lamb payments brought in more than one million dollars to Texas growers, based upon payment of \$1.02 per hundred pounds of live weight. Crockett County led in receipts from the lamb payments, with approximately 130 growers banking around \$96,000. Val Verde County was second with approximately 150 growers receiving about \$85,000.

The Angora goat industry, while basking under the protection of the wool-mohair incentive program, has not been eligible because prices received since the inception of the program have been above the support level. With adult mohair selling at prices from 90 cents and up and kid hair at \$1.25 and up per pound the Angora goat man has found himself in the enviable position of leading the procession of the livestock industry today. In fact, according to many livestock analysts, the Angora goat has returned more income per dollar invested than any other animal in the domestic livestock picture.

Wool Prospects

Amazingly beneficial and copious rains throughout the wool-growing area of the Southwest is expected to enhance the prospects for the sheepmen through 1958 and 1959. Estimates are that the 1959 shorn wool clip will approximate 252 million pounds, which is about five percent more than that of 1958. This wool will come from approximately 31 million sheep, which as a three percent gain over last year. And the nation's sheep are expected to average 8.25 pounds each, which is also above last year's average. The growers still have a long way to go to reach the goal of 300 million pounds aimed at under the wool support program of the government.

The incentive payment program is, without doubt, the reason that sheep numbers have maintained their slight annual increase in the face of the world-wide textile recession last year which weakened wool prices and caused the price slump everywhere. The United States as a wool importer is strongly affected by the vagaries of world prices. Recent textile activities,

both domestic and foreign, have put new life into the markets.

Even the price of mohair has continued strong, amply evidenced by the fact that during the season which ended March 31 of this year the average price received was 72.3 cents a pound, which is higher than the 70 cents incentive price which is on tap for the domestic producer should the need arise. Late in the past season mohair's strength in foreign markets sparked the prices in this country and made unnecessary the spending of approximately two million dollars anticipated for mohair payments under the incentive payment program.

In the country market one of the features of early July sales was the clip of 32,532 pounds of Aaron Slater of Kinney County. The wool, of choice quality and skirted, brought 60 cents a pound for the 12-months ewe fleeces and 55 cents for the lamb. It was purchased by Henry Maginot of San Angelo for Nicholas & Company of Boston.

It is estimated that only about 4½ million pounds of 1959 spring wool remains unsold of the clip which in early July approximated 14 million pounds. The 8 to 10 million pounds of wool sold in the intervening time in Texas brought prices ranging from the very low of 22½ cents for inferior type wools to 57 cents and occasionally above for unique clips. The bulk sold mostly in the high 40's and 50's. The Texas wool industry entered August possibly in the best shape in several years.

No Carry-Over

It has been pointed out that there is no carry-over of wool anywhere in the world; that wool mill activity is increasing and that consumer demand is picking up swiftly throughout the world; especially is the strong demand domestically receiving attention. One reason given for this is that the recent cold winter demonstrated most effectively the inferiority of synthetics in sweaters, undergarments and other clothing for keeping a person warm. Consumers are fooled at times but it does not take the average consumer long to find out that synthetics are not as good as wool and mohair.

Mohair

The widely advertised bugaboo of defects in the mohair clip has been one reason that contracting has slackened for mohair. Neither the buyer nor the grower has been eager to make a deal in the face of a defective clip. An increasing number of buyers and growers are revising their belief about the seriousness of the expected defects. "This is largely over-rated." One reason given against the likelihood of much defective mohair is the fact that ranchmen got on the ball and decided to take care of their goats. "Ranchmen are beginning to realize that goats cannot be treated as a stepchild in their ranching operations. They are waking up to the fact that the Angora is a valuable animal with a valuable crop."

While the contracting figures show a drop from the early highs, ranging at the first of August at \$1.015 cents per pound to \$1.4150 per pound for kid hair. The outlook is steady to strong and little inclination is being shown by the growers to accept any decrease in the market at this time. Probably the last large sale of mohair made in July was that of the Ranchman's Wool and Mohair Commission Company of Ingram, which sold the last week of July some 200,000 pounds of adult hair and 85,000 pounds of kid hair at \$1.01½ for the adult and \$1.41½ for the kid hair. This was one of the biggest lots sold in July.

JOE LEMLEY MARRIED

JOE R. LEMLEY, San Angelo, and Mrs. Moreen Sears of Sweetwater, were married in Sweetwater Monday, July 13, at the First Methodist Church by Rev. Ray N. Johnson of Abilene.

Mr. Lemley, well known ranchman and cattle buyer, has ranching interests around San Angelo and Snyder and is a leading buyer of West Texas cattle for northern feeder orders.

Mrs. Lemley is the widow of Alex Sears, a Sweetwater ranchman who was killed several years ago in a plane crash.

MOHAIR CONTRACTING

MOHAIR contracting has been quite early and active this year at figures of 9½ cents a pound for adult and \$1.26½ a pound for kid hair. Even some of the mohair dealers predicting lower prices later this year nevertheless have been participating in the contracting.

Sale of the mohair fleeces in the Sonora Wool and Mohair Show this year went at new high prices — \$1.11½ a pound for adult and \$1.55 for kid. The buyer was the firm of Collins and Robottom, Boston, boosters of better quality mohair.

H. R. Sites of Wimberly sold the top Angora goat of the July Jubilee Stock Show to Harry Curtis of Brady for \$170. The Angora goats in the sale sold well. Only a few breeding sheep were sold in this the first sale at Brady in many years but the outlook for the future appears very bright. Much interest was shown by both breeders and ranchmen.

CENTRAL TEXAS GOAT BREEDERS SCHEDULE SHOW AND SALE

THE THIRD annual sale of registered Angora goats has been scheduled for Goldthwaite, Texas, August 29, by the Central Texas Registered Angora Goat Breeders Association. On August 28, the Association will hold its annual show. The event will be held in the spacious Mills County Livestock Show barns.

This organization, one of the fastest growing grower organizations of its kind, points with considerable pride to its accomplishments the past year as it marked up the highest average in the sale of does and second high average in the sale of bucks during the season.

The membership of the organiza-

tion is composed of registered breeders in Mills and adjoining counties. Some thirty breeders attended the last meeting July 1 of a total of forty members. Thirty-five breeders will consign to the sale 135 registered bucks and 40 registered does.

The president of the Association is V. Z. Cornelius. Chairman of the sales committee is Bob Kerby. Secretary-treasurer is Dr. T. C. Graves. Luther Jernigan is in charge of facilities.

The sale will be auctioned by Malcolm Jernigan and Lem Jones, assisted by Pete Gulley. A barbecue lunch will be served on the grounds prior to the sale.



"Junior, we're ready now... Junior NOW where is that kid?"

Analyzing Livestock And Meat Situation

By SHEEP AND GOAT RAISER CHICAGO BUREAU

LAMBS, ALONG with most other classes of livestock early in July, found it impossible to maintain the level of prices prevailing in June and experienced a period of downward price adjustments. While losses in lambs were moderate, nevertheless, they reduced returns to lamb feeders who marketed their offerings at Chicago at this time.

The factor contributing much to the lower price trend experienced by most major classes of livestock stems from the late June and early July meat production. Production of meat in federally inspected plants has been on the increase, compared with the same time a year ago, and this boost in meat tonnage brought about reduced prices.

In fact, the increase in meat output was such as to provide the nation's consumers with the largest tonnage on record for a late June and early July period. Much of the increase in meat production at this time came in the form of beef and pork, but consumers also found the supply of lamb somewhat larger than in the same period in 1958.

Early summer lamb production by packers under federal inspection averaged around 10 million pounds weekly, about one million pounds more than was produced in the same weeks a year ago. Pork production, meanwhile, ran about 20 percent ahead of the 1958 output, while beef production averaged slightly over the 200 million pound mark, up substantially from a year earlier, and the largest since January.

Actually, the late June and early July lamb trade at Chicago lacked feature. Nevertheless, lamb prices did experience a decline, even though lamb marketings at Chicago were rather small in number. However, heavier lamb meat production in other areas was enough to offset the reduced numbers here and prices worked down.

Late in June top lambs at Chicago were still commanding a peak of \$27, but the pattern changed during the first half of July and around the middle of the month comparable kinds found it difficult to break through the \$25 barrier. The lower prices were put into effect despite the fact that

lamb buyers at Chicago found numbers of top quality new-crop lambs very few.

Lamb feeders who marketed lambs at Chicago at this time provided killers with good and choice kinds that bulked largely from \$23.50 to \$24.50.

While lamb marketing at this time was rather featureless, other than the lower price trend, Corn Belt lamb finishers continued to look forward to the fall period when another crop of replacement lambs will move into the finishing lots.

Activity in the contracting of replacement lambs for fall delivery remains rather quiet in most areas, according to early July reports. However, some contracting has been completed during this period, with most transactions calling for lambs to be delivered this fall within a range of \$19 to \$20. Scattered contracts involved ewe replacements at \$21 and \$22.

Spring purchases of replacement lambs in the Corn Belt area were heavier than in recent years. May purchases of lamb replacements in the nine-state Corn Belt area, the latest month for which data are available at this writing, totaled 1,951,271 head, the largest May buy in eight years. Meanwhile, the five-month total of lamb replacement purchases for this area was boosted to 786,981 head, the largest total for a comparable period in five years. It compares with 632,442 head a year ago.

If the pace of the first five months of this year is continued in the

months ahead, it will mean heavier lamb feeding in the near future. However, an important factor which will affect this is weather and the eventual outcome of feed crops and the latter will undoubtedly be watched by the industry in coming months.

Developments during the fore part of July gave indications that Corn Belt cattle feeders are due for a trying period in which prices are likely to decline. In fact, fat cattle prices were subjected to some fairly sharp losses around the middle of the month.

The main factor expected to work to the disadvantage of the cattle feeder at this time is the knowledge that Corn Belt feedlots are well stocked with well-finished steers. These will have to be marketed in the coming weeks and it is this expected bulge in numbers that is likely to give the beef processors the upper hand much of the time.

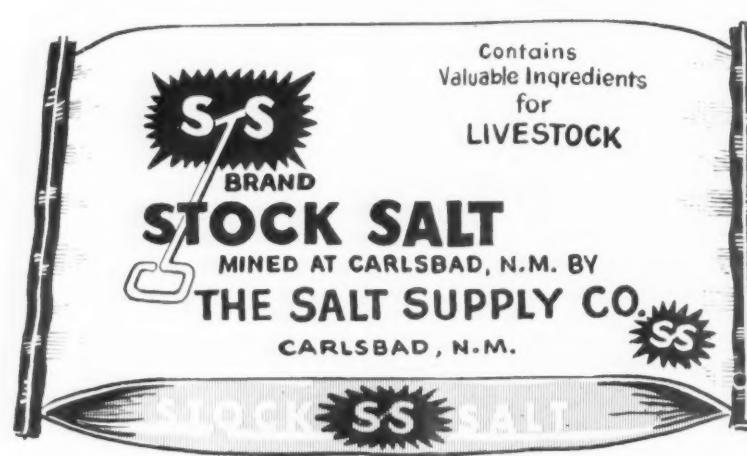
Actually, steer quality at Chicago throughout the month of June was improved noticeably and the same continued well into July. Nearly 75

ANNUAL SHEEP AND GOAT SALE AT BANDERA

WERNER M. Lindig, Bandera County Agriculture Agent, reports there will be a sale of selected bucks, does, rams, and ewes in Bandera, August 29 at 1:30 P.M. The sale will be held at the Bandera County Agriculture Center. The sale is sponsored by the Bandera County Livestock Improvement Association.

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per cent of the steer marketings at this time consisted of kinds that had been on feed several months, many of them since last fall, and this feeding period put them well up in the choice grade.

Not only did this huge percentage of one grade of steers eventually result in a big share of the steer marketings having to sell within a relatively narrow range of about \$1 or \$1.50, but it also gave the buyers the upper hand and consequently prices for the well finished steers over 1100 pounds suffered the sharpest break in many weeks near the middle of July.

Prime steers at Chicago remained seasonally scarce, but this had little or no effect in bolstering prices and values of the upper crust kinds declined, also. The reason why the relatively short numbers of prime steers failed to hold prices up is that most killers reported that they were obtaining sufficient numbers of prime carcasses from other well finished loads of steers costing from \$1.50 to \$2.50 under what strictly prime kinds were bringing. Prime steers at mid-July sold from \$29.50 to \$31, while many loads bringing from \$28 to \$29.50 provided prime carcasses by grading mixed high choice and prime.

Hog and pork production so far this year have experienced some marked changes, compared with the pattern that came to be the normal trend for so many years. Production during the first six months of the year has remained remarkably stable, with monthly hog slaughter totals varying less than one million head from month to month.

This more stable production has virtually erased the peaks and valleys in hog production normally expe-

rienced in past years. Consequently, with the ups and downs absent, hog producers found price trends affected by the change. Probably the most important development along these lines was the inability of hog prices to score any sustained spring price upturn and the earlier than usual move to work hog prices lower.

Early 1959 forecasts calling for \$19 and \$20 hogs at Chicago were much too high after top hogs found it impossible to break through \$18. Instead of going through a period of higher prices this spring, hogs actually

began working lower earlier than usual because of the stability in hog marketings. This came as a disappointment to many hog producers who had hogs ready for this market at a time in which they had anticipated fairly high hog prices.

Instead, they found late June and early July hog levels at the lowest point in more than three years and at a 15-year low for this time of the year. Hog producers have come to regard the month of July as a period of high prices since it has been the month in past years when the high

point was generally reached. This was not so this year, as production and marketing patterns were altered throughout the industry.

One significant change began shaping up around mid-July. After the range of hog prices widened considerably during the past few months, the spread in prices was narrowed slightly at this time as a heavier influx of new-crop hogs caused further declines in the lighter-weight hogs, while the heavier butchers and sows held their own, comparatively speaking.



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Guide for Analyzing Labor-Management Returns from Sheep

By JOE H. DIXON

THIS PAST week, a copy of ECONOMIC FACTS AND OPINIONS, has reached my desk, relative to Texas Agriculture as prepared by Extension Specialists in the Department of Agricultural Economics and Sociology. This particular issue, volume XV, number 163, included a very interesting article and guide for analyzing Labor-Management Returns for Sheep Production as prepared by Tom E. Prater.

Thinking perhaps that many flock owners, breeders and readers will also benefit from Mr. Prater's comment on Labor-Management Returns for Sheep Production, I am quoting Mr. Prater as follows:

"Are you interested in analyzing a sheep production business or going into the sheep business?

"What are the resource requirements for a \$2,500 labor-management return in a sheep production program?

"A guide estimating the costs and

returns and resources needed for this type operation has been developed to assist agents in analyzing a farm or ranch flock.

"Costs and returns vary from one operation to another and vary as prices, lamb crop percentages, wool weights and management practices change.

"A blank is left to adjust these variables on different operations. This guide will assist agents in working with operators who wish to measure their labor-management return.

"Wool was figured at \$.40 per pound and lambs at \$.20 per pound. The lamb crop was estimated at 100%. Total investment for this operation is \$45,065. Returns to labor-management was \$2,505 and return to capital was \$1,990.

"Attention is brought to the fact that small farm flocks of 40 to 50 ewes are generally recommended for East Texas, due to some increased hazards.

Guide for Estimating \$2,500 Annual Return to Labor and Management Sheep Production

INVESTMENT	ESTIMATE	YOUR FARM OR RANCH
1. Land investment (including buildings, etc.)	\$35,700	
2. Sheep investment (ewes) 446 x \$10	4,460	
(rams) 15 x \$45	675	
3. Equipment	2,230	
4. Pickup	2,000	
	\$45,065	
ESTIMATED EXPENSES		
Interest on investment		
1. Land (opportunity cost) \$35,700 at 4%	\$ 1,428	
2. Interest on sheep investment (ewes) 446 at \$10 (\$4,460 at 6%)	267	
(rams) 15 at \$45 — \$675 at 6%	41	
3. Interest on equipment, etc., \$2,230 at 6%	134	
4. Interest on pickup at \$2,000 at 6%	120	
	\$ 1,990	
TAXES		
5. Taxes on sheep — 513 at 3%	15	
6. Taxes on land, equipment \$3,993 rendered value at 3%	120	
OTHER EXPENSES		
7. Cost of feed 1/3 lb. C.S.M. x 90 days — 30 lbs. x 4c per lb. — \$1.20 per ewe x 446 ewes	535	
Extra grain and hay	180	
8. Depreciation		
a. Equipment and sheds \$2,230 with a salvage value of \$230 — \$2,000 for 14 years	143	
b. Pickup \$2,000 — \$200 salvage — \$1,800 at 6 years	300	
c. Sheep \$10 — \$6 salvage value — \$4 for 4 years or \$1 per year x 446 ewes	446	
9. Veterinary and medicine \$0.50 per ewe x 446	223	
10. Ram fee \$0.30 per ewe x 446 ewes	134	
11. Shearing \$0.35 per ewe x 446 ewes	156	
12. Miscellaneous and maintenance \$0.10 per ewe x 446 ewes	45	
Estimated Annual Expense	\$ 4,287	
ESTIMATED INCOME FROM 100% LAMB CROP		
Number of ewes	446	
Percent lamb crop	100%	
Price per cwt. for lambs	\$20.00	
Price per cwt. for wool	\$40.00	
ESTIMATED INCOME		
1. 446 lambs 89 ewe lambs for replacement and death loss 20%		
2. 357 lambs x 72 lbs. — 25,704 lbs. x \$0.20	5,141	
3. 67 cull ewes x \$6	402	
3. 7 lbs. of wool x 446 ewes 3,122 lbs. x \$0.40	1,249	
Estimated Annual Income	6,792	
Estimated Annual Expense	4,287	
Estimated Annual Return to Labor-Management Income	\$ 2,505	
Estimated Annual Return to Capital	1,990	
Estimated Annual Return to Labor-Management Capital	\$ 4,495	

"We believe the county agricultural agents can use this guide with farm and ranch operators, prospective producers and financial institutions. J. A. Gray, Animal Husbandman, and Sidney L. Jenkins, Agent in Farm Management, Texas Agricultural Extension Service, have assisted in this guide."

Herewith is the guide prepared by Mr. Prater. (Opposite page)

Guide Useful to Flock Owners And Beginners

While the above guide is merely an estimate for each item included, it forms the basis for a fine comparison and estimate of your own farm flock operations. To the beginner it affords a splendid opportunity to study the estimated costs and returns that can be expected from a sheep investment of this size.

Costs and returns will no doubt vary with each individual operation. No two would likely be the same, on account of the different circumstances that might enter the picture in the management of the flock. Whether or not you agree with estimates furnished in the guide, it should prove helpful to many flock owners in more ways than one.

Proper Management of Flock a Deciding Factor

The care and management given the flock usually shows up in the profit and loss columns. The condition of your flock throughout the year, and especially at lambing time should have a decided influence on the percentage of your lamb crop. The time you could find to spend with your ewe flock during the lambing season might also make a big difference.

A 100% lamb crop or better should be considered ideal for the flock owner but a lot of flocks do not average that kind of lamb crop. If you are fortunate enough to own the kind of ewes that produce lots of twins, your chances of reaching that goal would be much better. But there is usually some death loss at lambing time and after they are born.

Flock owners in figuring lamb crop percentages, usually count only the ewes that lamb. In nearly every flock there are a number of ewes that do not lamb, some from one cause, some from another. Occasionally, you will find ewes in a flock that are barren and never raise a lamb. When a ewe misses lambing two years in succession it might be just as well to send her to market. A lot of ewes will miss lambing occasionally, but they should not miss two years in a row.

Expensive Barns, Sheds and Equipment Not Necessary For Farm Flocks

Attractive barns, sheds and equipment help wonderfully in the appearance of a farm home, but are not always essential in making the farm flock pay. Few people admire good farm buildings more than I do, still I have noticed a lot of good sheepmen get along with ordinary surroundings and inexpensive sheds that do very well with good sized flocks.

What is probably more important is to keep the sheds and lots clean and sanitary. Many times, it is the little things that count. It pays to keep the feed racks and troughs clean at all

times, especially when you put out feed for the flock.

For flock owners that are blessed with good shade trees in their pastures, there is less use for barns and sheds during the summer months. It is the flocks without pasture shade that welcome sheds that are partly open on two sides.

Good Pastures Help Cut Down Feed Expense

The cost of feeding the flock is cut down considerably when good pastures are available. Especially is this true in the Southwest where the flock can be outside the greater portion of the year.

But there are days every winter when the flock needs shelter and feed. Farmers and ranchers that feed the flock from 60 to 90 days, before and during the lambing season, find it worth while and the lambs grow off much better.

Cost of Breeding Ewes Will Vary From One Season To Another

The price quoted in the guide lists 446 ewes at \$10 per head as the original cost price. This is probably a fair estimate of what that many ewes

(Continued on page 12)

REGISTERED ANGORA GOATS FINE-HAIRED QUALITY ANIMALS

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Our Angora Goats produce that top Premium Quality Mohair. You will find our bucks will do wonders for YOUR mohair clip — bring you more money — quicker!

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Charolais Crossbred Steers Show 62.51 Percent Dressing Average

THE SEVEN Charolais crossbred steers entered in the 1959 San Antonio Livestock Exposition which were fed by local 4-H Club boys and slaughtered by the Hughson Meat Company of San Marcos, Texas, averaged a dressing percentage of 62.51% per steer. This figure in itself is not so astounding until all factors are considered; these being that the steers were weighed immediately prior to the sale and had been fed and watered. There was no haul or shrinkage on the live animal and the carcasses were not weighed until they had hung in the cooler for 72 hours.

Above all, these steers did not have an excess of waste fat as is so characteristic in many of the club calves. This is truly remarkable in view of the fact that the steers had an average dressed weight of 708.4 pounds per animal at an average age of slightly more than one year.

These steers were sold to some of the better locker customers who are very particular about the quality of the meat they eat and they were all very pleased with the meat.

This proves that we can have quality meat without excess fat which is what every housewife prefers.—Charolais Notes.

CHAROLAIS CATTLE SALE SCHEDULED SEPT. 5

THE TEXAS Charolais and Charolais-Cross Sales Corporation will hold its sixth Charolais and Charolais-Cross consignment sale on Labor Day weekend, at 2:00 P.M., Saturday, September 5, 1959, at the Capitol Livestock Auction Company in Austin, Texas, according to Kenneth C. Miller, President. Walon Houck of Karnes City, Texas, will serve as auctioneer.

Approximately 60 animals, males and females, from Texas' leading Charolais herds, will be sold. Blood percentages will vary from three-fourths Charolais breeding up to and including purebred Charolais.

Only top quality animals will be sold and the corporation assures all prospective buyers that all entries must pass a rigid screening test before being accepted for sale.

The Capitol Livestock Auction Company has been especially selected for this sale because of its exceptional facilities, convenient location one and one-half miles from downtown Austin, and easy accessibility to motels, hotels and airport. Capitol will make motel, hotel or airline reservations for anyone desiring this service and will also be glad to handle all shipping arrangements after the sale.

Catalogues will be available, upon request, from the corporation office at 831 Majestic Building, San Antonio, Texas.

Analyzing Guide

(Continued from page 11)

would cost to start with. To me, it seems the estimate might be on the conservative side. However, the cost price for grade ewes usually varies according to age and quality. It would seem to me that ewes bought for less than \$10 per head might be the wrong kind to buy, either too old or thin and lacking in quality. Young purebred ewes but not registered would likely cost several dollars more per head but might be well worth the money. The more quality you have to start with, the better your chances for success.



Registered Hampshire Sheep

A QUALITY FLOCK
FOUNDATION EWES AND RAMS FOR SALE

MRS. AMMIE E. WILSON

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SAN ANGELO, TEXAS

National Announces Annual Ram Sale

SOME 1,150 sheep will go on the auction block when the 44th annual National Ram Sale is held August 19 and 20 at the Livestock Coliseum, Ogden, Utah.

"As always, buyers at the National are assured of getting premium quality breeding stock from the nation's leading flocks," Sales Manager Edwin E. Marsh said.

The sale, famous throughout the country, is sponsored by the National Wool Growers Association. The NWGA conducted the first National Ram Sale at the Coliseum on the Utah State Fair Grounds at Salt Lake City in 1916. The sale was later moved to North Salt Lake and still later to Ogden, where it has been held for a number of years.

Whitefaced breeds will sell during the initial day of the sale; blackface breeds will enter the sale ring during the second day of the event, according to Mr. Marsh.

The sale schedule for the two-day event follows:

Wednesday, August 19, Columbias, Whitefaced Crossbreds, Targhees and Panamas will be sold during the morning and Rambouilletts during the afternoon.

Hampshire and Suffolk-Hampshire crossbreds will sell during the morning of August 20, with Suffolks being sold in the afternoon.

Prior to entering the sale ring, rams will be examined by a sifting committee, composed of sheep experts. The committee will examine rams in order to assure buyers that animals being sold are in sound physical condition.

Two of the nation's outstanding auctioneers, Colonel E. O. Walter, Filer, Idaho, and Colonel Howard Brown, Woodland, California, will be on hand to cry the sale.

Added attractions to the 44th occurrence of the National Ram Sale will be the seventh annual National Wool Show, which is scheduled to run in conjunction with the sale, and an old-fashioned hickory pit lamb barbecue, slated for the evening of August 19.

The Wool Show, also sponsored by the National Wool Growers Association, is directed by Russell Keetch, sheep and wool specialist at Utah State University, Logan, Utah. The show annually attracts the outstanding wool fleeces in the intermountain area.

The barbecue, co-sponsored by the NWGA and the Ogden Junior Cham-

Sale catalogs will be available July 23. Those interested may write the National Wool Growers Association, 414 Crandall Building, Salt Lake City 1, Utah.

200,000 LAMBS A YEAR

AUSTRALIA has set its eye on an import figure of 200,000 lambs per year in the U. S. market. The recent shipment of 30,000 lambs on a converted liner is a test.



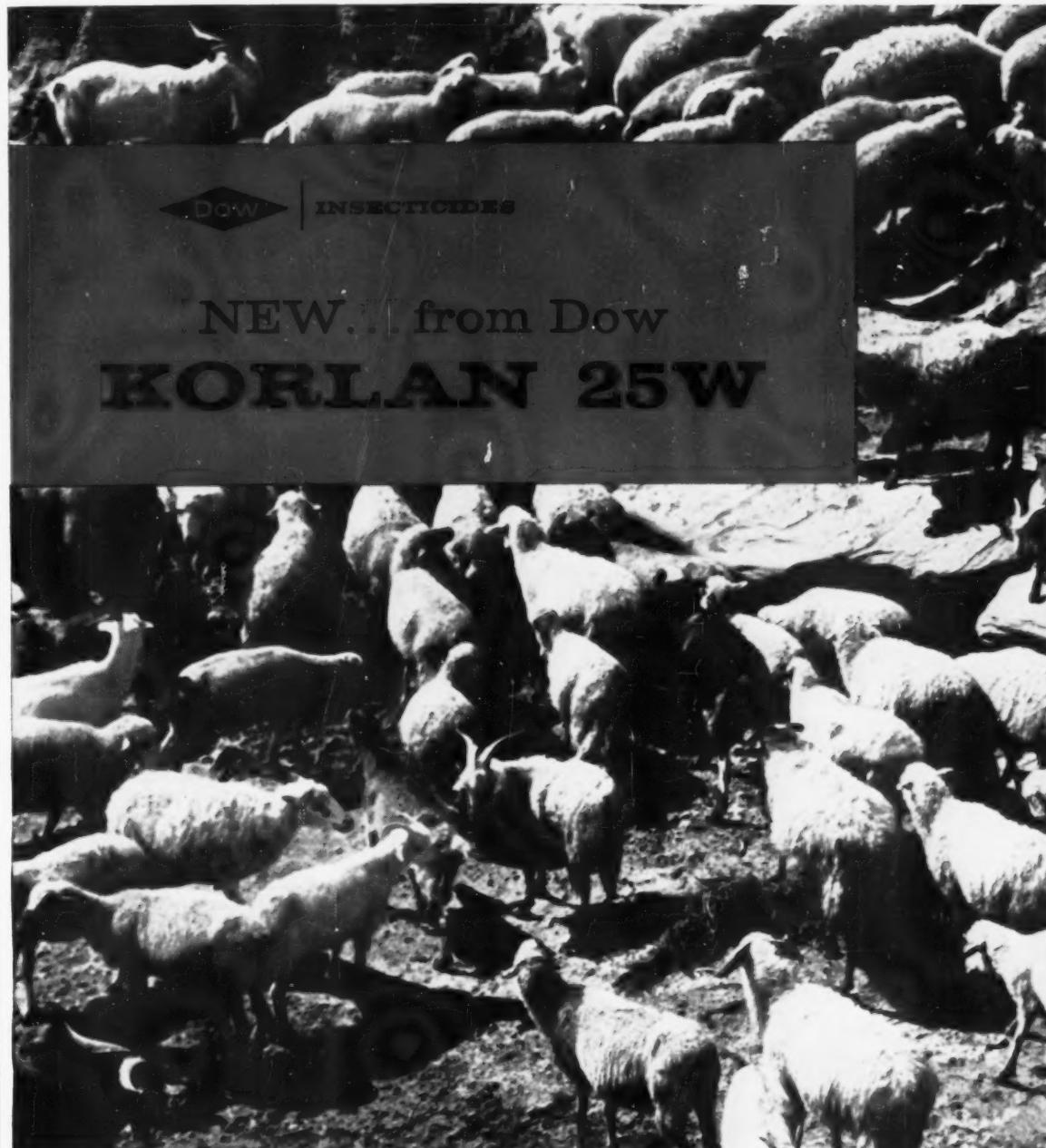
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Keep insect pests from "worrying" valuable pounds off your sheep and goats. Control these parasites with economical Korlan® 25W—the long-lasting, easy-to-use insecticide! Check these advantages . . . compare Korlan with any other livestock spray or dip you've ever used!

Safe! Korlan is safe to use on animals of all ages—even sucklings! Many chemicals have been developed that are too toxic, except for adult animals.

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repeat sprayings.

Effective! Korlan kills insect parasite strains that have grown resistant to other sprays.

Easy-To-Use! Except for ticks, Korlan can be used in a single concentration for spraying, or as a dip or smear—even as a spray for insect control in buildings!

Pest-free livestock means faster gains, better feeding efficiency, no dockage at the market. Protect your profit now with field-tested Korlan! It's available at your local Dow Farm Chemicals Dealers.

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OCEAN FRESH
SEA FOODSSWIFT'S PREMIUM STEAKS
POPULAR WITH
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The Dope Sheet

ANTIBIOTICS

THE USE of antibiotics on farm animals is potentially dangerous, especially if used on dairy cows and meat animals. Competent advice and strict adherence to instructions are advised.

WASH AND WEAR

This term being used by too many garment manufacturers should be taken with a grain of salt about the size made for cow licks. The treated fabrics have not been overly successful for the service claimed and some fabrics lose their strength, resiliency and turn dirty yellow after laundering. Some synthetics are hardly presentable for herding sheep after a laundering or two.

HORSEY

While the public argues over big car versus little cars, one form of transportation quietly makes astonishing progress. Horse-drawn equipment and horses for riding have increased remarkably in the past few years. Even the buggy and wagon works are going full blast today. One religious sect will use no other mode of transportation. Good times, horse fanciers and movie-TV enthusiasts, too, have contributed to the popularity of the horse, which now number two million in this country.

MORTGAGES

Real estate and banking people say that borrowed money will cost more later this year. A loan made in a few weeks or months may cost 1/2 to 1 percent more interest. The high money cost is being encouraged by the government to combat inflation, which is a growing threat.

INSURANCE

Automobile insurance has gone up. This expense is quite an item to ranchmen, many of whom have to have several in their operations. Automobile insurance authorities attribute the increase to the extra glass in the new models which turns the automobile into a hot house affair.

The smaller sizes have not taken

such severe increases and a \$100 deductible policy offers the careful driver some relief. A saving in public liability protection is not advised. This is the best money a ranchman can spend on his transportation.

HEALTH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE

The Continental Casualty Company of Chicago, which has a very attractive health and accident policy available for members of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association, has taken the lead in private hospitalization policies for older people. This firm is one of the nation's largest in this field. It was endorsed by the Association last year and many ranchmen have already taken protection. Policies for ranchmen over a certain age are seldom available from the average insurance company and may not be available to some from the Continental, but the possibility is worth investigating.

FIRE

Wool growers are foolish in buying synthetics for curtains, rugs or wearing apparel for more than the obvious competition angle. Some of the synthetics are found to be so potentially dangerous as a fire hazard that state and national authorities are preparing regulations to protect the public.

Some of the products made from synthetics have caused deaths, as they burn with amazing rapidity and fierceness.

Customers, too, are finding that furniture upholstery of acetate frieze and other synthetic cloths are giving insufficient wear. Better pay a little more and demand a wool or mohair fabric — and don't let the salesman fool you into believing that such fabrics aren't made any more. They may not have them but they are available.

INSECTS

Speaking of producing more, can insects multiply faster than an IBM calculator? Never, but it almost seems they can. Take a pair of flies. If unchecked, they can produce 191,010,000,000,000,000,000 offspring from

April to August, according to the National Agricultural Chemicals Association. If all of them lived, this number would cover the earth 47 feet deep. (Whew!) We're lucky that they have so many natural hazards.

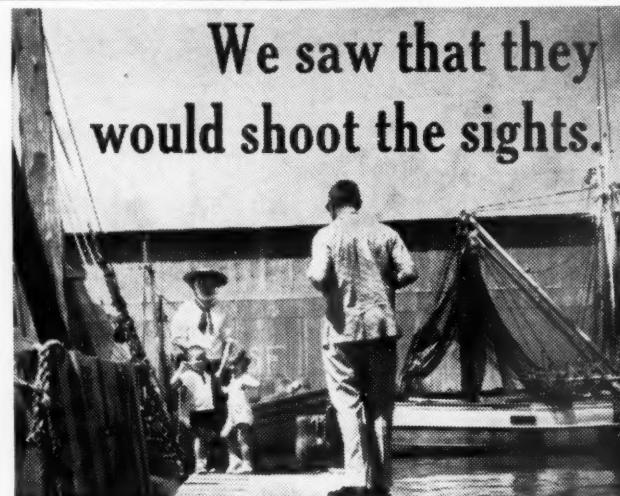
POISON!

In view of all the trouble caused to ranch families it would seem needless to remind them that insecticides are dangerous. But here we go again because it is most important and life is so easy to lose carelessly.

Insects bring on the pesticides. Pesticides bring a need for pesticide safety. Although products manufactured by the agricultural chemicals industry show a fine safety record, this record can be maintained only through continued safe use of chemicals and by following the instructions on the label of the packaged materials.

These precautions were published last month by the Illinois State Florists' Association: Read the label carefully. Pay particular attention to the warnings and precautions to be taken before opening a container and before each use. Too many users of insecticides disregard warnings, thinking they are exaggerations. Keep pesticides out of reach of children, pets and irresponsible persons. In the event of an accidental poisoning, call a doctor or get the victim to a hospital at once. Always keep pest-control material in its original container. Make sure that the container is kept closed and that the warning label is not detached. Never give anyone a portion of pesticide in an unlabeled container. If you do share your pesticide, copy the warning label from the original package and attach it to the new container. After using a container of pesticide, store it in a locked closet or on a shelf that is not accessible to children. Insecticides should not be exposed to extremes of heat or cold.

Do not store pesticides where food or feed stuffs are stored or handled. When spraying edible plants, take pains to minimize the amount of spray you get on the edible parts. Be sure the edible parts are thoroughly washed before they are eaten. Wash hands and face thoroughly after spraying or dusting. Do not smoke while spraying or dusting. Pesticides can be transferred to the mouth, resulting in illness or death. Care should be taken to see (Continued on page 16)



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would shoot the sights.

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Kills deep worms fast

Gives long acting protection against reinfestation.

4-oz. **.75** 1 qt. **2.75** 1 gal. **7.20**

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You can't tell a good mineral simply by smelling of it, tasting of it, or crumbling it between your fingers. There is only one way to find out which mineral is best for your stock . . . and that is to feed it to them and observe the results.

We welcome and invite ranchers to try Lamkin products on this basis. We know they get results . . . results you can see with your own eyes, weight on the scales, deposit in the bank. This is the acid test for any mineral. You're invited to apply this test to Lamkin's, beginning soon.

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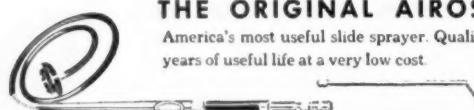
Engine: 2 hp Briggs & Stratton
Pump: Hypro with permanently sealed ball bearings. Chemical and abrasive resistant nylon rollers. 4 ports
Operating Pressure: Full range 0 to 150 pounds
Discharge Equipment: Adjustable brass nozzle, extra disc for different gallonage, bypass assembly, 8 feet of $\frac{1}{2}$ in. intake hose, 8 feet of $\frac{1}{2}$ in. bypass hose, 20 feet of $\frac{1}{2}$ in. discharge hose, weight and filter

PORTABLE • BEST VALUE AT BEST PRICE • GUARANTEED

Here's the power sprayer that saves you time and money. Made by the makers of the original Airosprayer with over one million units now in use, the new POWER SPRAYER by Airosprayer adds one-man portability to the well-known Airosprayer quality performance that means you do a better job in less time. Satisfaction guaranteed. \$133.95 F.O.B. Neodesha, Kansas. Also available: SUPER POWER AIROSPRAYER — same unit with 3-hp engine and high-volume hypro pump, \$188.95 F.O.B. Neodesha.

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San Angelo Distributors

**ANCHOR SERUM CO.
STOCKMEN'S SUPPLY CO.**

**AIROSPRAYER COMPANY
NEODESHA, KANSAS**

Dope Sheet

(Continued from page 14)

that the pesticide is not spilled on skin or clothing. If this happens, wash the affected part and change clothing. When using highly toxic pesticides, wear a respirator or tie a damp cloth over the mouth and nose.

Wash clothing thoroughly after each spray job. Exercise extreme care when spraying around pets or livestock. Cover their food and water containers. Do not spray near fish ponds or streams when the wind may carry spray and contaminate the pond and so kill the fish. Do not use hormone weed killers, like 2,4-D or 2,4,5-T, in the same equipment as used to spray pesticides or fertilizers. It is almost impossible to remove all traces of the weed killer and valuable plants may be killed. When the last bit of pesticide has been emptied, destroy the container; there may still be enough residue left to hurt a child or a pet.

LIVESTOCK DON'T HAVE SWEET TOOTH

Artificial sweetening with saccharine won't make feed tastier to livestock, according to a University of Minnesota anatomist who did basic research on taste at the Royal Veterinary College in Sweden. Dr. Ralph L. Kitchell said that from what is now known, only humans, monkeys and pigeons taste saccharine. He found that chickens, contrary to some old beliefs, can taste many of the things they eat. And chickens can taste bitter substances like quinine, while pigeons can't. Thus, farm fowl may turn up their beaks at wild fruit that pigeons eat with relish. At the University of Minnesota, Dr. Kitchell is launching more studies, using cathode ray equipment to measure taste responses from nerves that run from tongue to brain. It is hoped this research will lead to a more scientific basis for finding ways to coax livestock and poultry to eat their feed.

COSTS UP

Ranchmen will be pleased, of course, to learn that the cost of fertilizer has gone down 2% in price during the past year. To a ranchman, this will not amount to tremendous gigantic saving. With the price of seed, with which the ranchman has equal

unconcern, fertilizer is the only other agricultural need down in price.

Generally, everything the ranchman must have is up in cost. In some areas the increase in price is greater than the national average, as follows: Labor, 9%; real estate and taxes, 8%; machinery, 5%; automobiles and trucks, 3%; feed, 2%; building and fencing materials, 1%. All items on this list are expected to be higher. Ranchmen can look forward, however, to lower feed prices and lower prices on livestock by this time next year. So say the experts.

CARPET FREIGHT RATES

San Angelo carpet merchant comes up with a good gripe as he poses the question: "Why are wool carpet freight rates always higher than synthetic carpet freight rates?" Something for the wool industry to investigate.

CARPETS

Wool carpet manufacturing is hurt because of the fluctuating price of wool, declare some manufacturers. Improved quality and stable prices are given as reasons why synthetics have gobbled about 42 percent of the carpet production.

STICKY

Molasses may become a good buy as livestock feed—some say it is now—if Cuba's Castro allows the per gallon price to fall below the 11 cents per gallon guaranteed price to March, 1960. Cuban molasses is moving slow as cold molasses today.

DRENCHING

Quite a number of ranchmen are finding that there are many advantages in drenching sheep at night, especially where lighting facilities are available. Obvious advantages are that both livestock and workers are not exposed to the hot sun; that livestock usually are quieter and there is less death loss from over-excitement and heat. Less obvious is the benefit to the drenchers in that the phenothiazine does not seem to react and irritate the drenchers at night as in the sunlight. Some people are very allergic to phenothiazine. Working in the hot sunlight increases the chances that the drencher will inadvertently wipe some of the phenothiazine on face and arms. Again, it is possible that the fumes of phenothiazine may cause some reaction and painful burns.

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HUMBLE

MULTI-PURPOSE GREASE H offers you these advantages:

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Using MULTI-PURPOSE GREASE H reduces the chance of applying the wrong grease. It gives faster turnover of opened cans, with less possibility of deterioration or contamination of the grease in opened cans.

Humble MULTI-PURPOSE GREASE H is a superior lubricant for chassis, track rollers, wheel bearings, water pumps, ball and roller bearings and universal joints. MULTI-PURPOSE GREASE H matches or exceeds the quality of every single-purpose grease it replaces. It's not affected by heat or water. And it maintains its consistency. This means it is easily applied even on cold days, and it gives sure lubrication summer or winter.

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They produce top market and feeder lambs. They produce 8-12 pounds of good wool. The lambs will mature and finish early — 90 pounds in 90 days. They convert feed efficiently. They make the best cross on fine wool sheep. They adapt themselves readily.

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ROCKSPRINGS, TEXAS

Management Of The Farm Flock

By JOE H. DIXON

CONSIDERABLE research work has been done in the past few years in regard to the control and elimination of the dreaded screwworm. Some progress, no doubt, has been made in Southeastern, Southern and Southwestern States, but a staggering loss each year to the dreaded screwworm still exists. No telling how much the livestock industry loses each year in its battle against this pest, for thousands of losses are never reported.

Screwworm problems can be pretty well controlled in your flock during the summer months, but only by keeping a constant and close watch over the flock. Flock owners and livestock people in general usually recognize the importance of treating infected animals before too much damage has been done. By doing this, you can save many a sheep and several dollars as well.

The screwworm fly can be depended upon to be on the job during hot weather. They are often attracted by wet and filthy spots in the fleece, or an open wound, cut or scratch on the sheep's body. This makes a fertile and ideal place for the female fly to lay eggs. In a very short time the eggs are hatched into tiny screwworms, and the trouble has started. If detected and treated at once, you can save yourself a lot of trouble.

Screwworms Work Fast and Kill No Time

The experienced sheepman is constantly on the watch for screwworms at work, and knows what it means to treat them in time. Keep a close lookout on the heads of your sheep, if possible, for screwworms have the habit of working at the lower corner of the eye. A seed of needle grass or other substance that gets into the eye can cause an infection. This causes the eye to water and dampen the wool at the base or lower corner. The female fly then deposits her eggs, they

hatch in a few short hours, and start their deadly work, burrowing into the head at the corner of the eye.

The eggs of the screwworm fly are white in color and usually can be found in large masses. It is not difficult to see them with the naked eye. The eggs hatch quickly into tiny maggots and quickly eat their way through the skin or into the wound or flesh.

Once the worms start working, they grow in size rapidly, and can do a great deal of damage in a very short time. In treating stomach worms, you can sometimes put the job off for a few days, but delay in treating screwworms is costly and sometimes fatal.

Easy to Detect Screwworms At Work

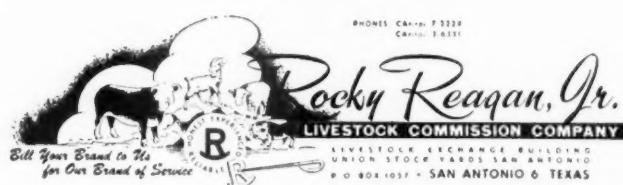
It is not difficult for the average breeder or flock owner to discover screwworms at work. Members of the flock, when affected, usually give tell-tale signs that quickly tell the story.

Sheep on pasture suffering from screwworms are not likely to follow the flock for any length of time. Once the worms gain size, and really get down to work, the sheep on most occasions will hunt a secluded, cool spot in the shade of a tree or clump of bushes. Unless found in time and treated properly, they usually stay there until they die.

Sheep, while still running with the flock, will often appear restless, and reach for the affected part of their

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body with their mouth, when bothered by screwworms. If the worms are working on the body or at the rear end, the sheep will try to reach them. If working below the eye, it is very painful, and they will continually move or shake their head in their suffering and distress.

If discovered and treated in the early stages, the worms can be destroyed with little damage to the sheep, and it will soon be running with the flock.

Screwworm Treatment

The expense for screwworm remedies is very small in comparison to the damage to your flock, if not treated. There are many different and efficient remedies now appearing on the market at your livestock supply house or at your veterinarian's office. Flock owners should always keep a supply of it in their medicine chest, for you never know when you will need it badly.

Perhaps the most popular methods of controlling the worms are by use of screwworm smear, screwworm bomb or spray, and other liquid forms of screwworm killer. It can usually be bought in different sized containers to suit the size of your flock. It can be applied easily with a pressure-type can or bottle-top applicator.

In treating for screwworms, always clean the wound thoroughly with a mild disinfectant, and then apply the medicine.

Show Game Wonderful Despite the Flaws

With the passing of the early summer sale season, the fall shows are beginning to loom on the horizon in the not too distant future. A lot of our better breeders are taking dead aim on a successful show season, and during the next few weeks will be spending many of their spare hours with the show flock.

While the system used in this country at our major shows and fairs for exhibiting our flocks is not without its flaws, a good sheep show is still a spectacular and thrilling maneuver to me every time I see one. I do not look for perfection in any of our shows. For that matter, who does? Perfection in a show and in fitting a show flock is something we strive for but never have seen. Still, I like our sheep shows as they are; they are in my blood and I love them.

There are those perhaps who think our judging system used at the majority of our shows could be changed or much improved. At the present time, the single judge system, one judge for the fat lamb show, one for the medium wool breeds, and another for the fine wools, seems to be the method preferred by a lot of exhibitors and show managers. At a few of our larger shows, a different judge is used for each breed. However, this system is usually much more expensive, and often less satisfactory than when nationally known judges are secured to work on several breeds they are familiar with.

Another method of judging, perhaps familiar to some of you, has been used by some of our largest shows and expositions, when a National Breed Show is being held. Two judges are sometimes used in shows of this kind on the same breed, with a third man

called into the ring at times to settle disputes, when the first two judges cannot agree on their decisions.

It is frequently a difficult situation in the show ring when two judges agree to disagree. No doubt, both men are honest in making their decisions, but still cannot see eye to eye in several classes. It is usually a distasteful circumstance for a third party or judge to be called into the ring to make the final decision. It is my opinion, right or wrong, that the one

(Continued on page 20)

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Rocksprings, Texas

New way to cut bad weather losses, get lambs on feed weeks sooner

Two sheepmen report extraordinary disease control, growth rate, savings...and profits... using AUREOMYCIN® Crumbles

"In spite of one of the wettest springs ever," says Mr. Everett Vannorsdel, owner of T.V. Ranch, Milan, Missouri, "our flock of 400 Columbia sheep came through without a single death loss. In a normal spring we usually lose 2 to 3 percent of the flock to pneumonia, scours and parasitic infections...but not this year!"



Net return: \$2000

"In dollars and cents, we figure our \$126 investment in AUREOMYCIN Crumbles over a six-month period will give us a net return of \$2,000. Naturally, a large part of this return results from eliminating death losses. But that's only part of the story. Our stock will grow faster, convert feed better and bring higher prices whether for mutton, wool or stud. By keeping our 5 1/2-month-old flock of 160 lambs at top health, most of them are already big as yearlings. Those we take to market for breeding stock will bring \$10 more per head as compared to sheep raised without an antibiotic."

Poor lambs marketed as prime, 30 days early

"We fed AUREOMYCIN Crumbles to a penful of poor lambs in an effort to save them from shipping fever and overeating disease," says Mr. Cliff Holaway of

Grant, Nebraska, "and we sold them as prime 30 days ahead of the rest of the flock. We handled both diseases with one product, eliminating separate vaccines and also sharply reducing the incidence of colds.

"Most important, AUREOMYCIN Crumbles shortened the waiting period before we could put our lambs on full feed by at least 30 days."



Saves \$3500

Mr. Holaway, who operates his farm with his sons Dwight and Jack, receives his lambs at about 65 lbs., feeds them out to about 105 lbs. Before starting on AUREOMYCIN Crumbles, he lost about 350 lambs annually to shipping fever and overeating disease in spite of a 5-week waiting period before putting them on full feed. Crumbles cut these losses in half, thus saving about \$3,500 in investment. Additional savings are realized on the superior feed conversion when AUREOMYCIN Crumbles are added to the ration.

How to use crumbles

AUREOMYCIN Crumbles are packaged in 50-pound bags. They can be used with any kind of feed, following the simple directions printed on the bag. Available from your veterinarian, druggist or feed dealer. American Cyanamid Company, Agricultural Division, New York 20, N. Y.



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UNION STOCK YARDS SAN ANTONIO

SHEEP & GOAT RAISER

FARM FLOCK

(Continued from page 19)

judge system is by far the best method of judging. With one judge working the show, you at least know who to blame, if you do not agree with his decisions.

Another matter that comes to my attention often while watching our top judges work is the fact that they study and look a class over well before sending an animal to the head of a class. Our best judges seldom change the top sheep after sending it up, unless the top pair are exceedingly close.

News of the Trade

The recent T. R. Hinton dispersal at Keller, proved definitely that Suffolks are still very popular in both Texas and Oklahoma, and that the good kind command high prices.

Harrison Davis selected a nice-headed ewe lamb in the Hinton sale . . . just goes to show that our better breeders still look at the heads in selecting breeding stock. Harrison mentioned that his Suffolks and Hampshires were doing fine, and that the sheep business has been good in recent months. He still has some mighty good sons and daughters available, sired by his International Champion Suffolk Rams — Superam '55 and Wyoming '56. Also, others sired by Champ, '57 champion at Fort Worth and Houston, and Stonemark III, an outstanding sire of exceptional merit.

John Bowen of Blue Ridge attended the Hinton sale, and was looking great. John has many friends in the sheep industry and enjoys dropping around for several of our larger shows and sales. To me it is always a great pleasure to visit with John. He is always well informed on anything of national importance.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Patterson from Alex, Oklahoma, were other familiar faces at the sale. Jack exhibited some very fine Suffolks at the Tulsa State Fair last October. We are hoping he can arrange to show his Suffolks at the State Fair of Texas this fall.

George Athens, owner of Athenia Farms, was another enthusiastic Suffolk breeder at the sale. The sensa-

tional winnings made by the Athenia flock at our big winter shows stamps it as one of the best in this section of the Southwest. No money or time has been spared in securing top foundation Suffolks for this flock.

Now that their sale is history, no doubt Tom and Audrey Hinton are mighty lonesome without those fine Suffolks at their ranch. When the Pan-American Show gets under way at the State Fair of Texas in October, do not be surprised if you see the Hintons on the front row, watching the Suffolk show.

Getting away from the Hinton sale, I have just had word from the West Coast that the well known Suffolk and Hampshire breeder, Walter P. Hubbard of Junction City, Oregon, has recently sold 125 head of Suffolk breeding ewes to Dwight Stone of Sharon, Kansas. On account of making this sale, there will be no dispersal. Hubbard has retained about 60 head of his older Suffolk ewes, and around 175 Suffolk lambs.

Correction In Order For Use of Phenothiazine

In my column for last month (July issue) it has come to my attention that I was incorrect in stating that the usual dose for control of stomach worms by use of phenothiazine was usually one ounce for a grown sheep and one-half ounce for lambs under 50 to 60 pounds.

In checking with some of the leading livestock supply houses in Fort Worth in regard to the amount of phenothiazine they recommend per sheep, I find the usual dose for grown sheep is two ounces, and one ounce for lambs under 50 to 60 pounds in weight. Of course, this might vary somewhat if the sheep are extremely large or the lamb real small.

I regret having made the error in commenting on the treatment for stomach worms, but glad to make the correction. I sincerely hope there have not been too many readers of my column inconvenienced by my mistake. However, I believe I did recommend in my July article to always follow the instructions on the jar of phenothiazine, for best results.

Further Comment On Home-made Drench

In commenting in last month's column on the home-made liquid drench composed of copper sulphate, nicotine with other ingredients, I also mentioned bluestone. It now comes to mind that copper sulphate and bluestone are one and the same. Anyhow, since the July issue was published, it has been my good fortune to run across a home-made drench recipe sent to me recently by an old, experienced sheepman — Guy Chandler of Neskowin, Oregon. It is pretty much the same drench recipe I had in mind at the time of writing my July column. It is commonly called "bluestone-nicotine" drench, and here is the recipe as he gave it to me: You get one ounce of bluestone crystals (not powdered), powder them and use immediately. Dissolve the ounce of bluestone in four ounces of hot water and add one-half ounce of Black Leaf 40. Then add ninety-six ounces of cold water and stir. Be sure to use only earthenware or glass ves-

sels. Keep the sheep off feed for twelve hours and give old sheep four ounces of the mixture and lambs from one to two ounces, depending on size. Keep the sheep shut up for six hours before feeding. Throw away any mixture that is left. It is considered the cheapest, safest, and most effective remedy for stomach and tape worms but is not effective for hook worms and a whole host of other worms.

Guy Chandler and other veteran sheepmen have no doubt used this worm remedy with success, and I am merely passing it on to you for what it is worth, and because several sheepmen do use home-made remedies in their worming operations from time to time. However, it has always been my policy to caution breeders about using new or home-made remedies, until they have had some experience with them or have seen them used by experienced sheepmen.

Mrs. Ammie E. Wilson Selects Top Hampshires at Staunton And Corn Belt Sales

Mrs. Wilson has always been a firm believer in quality Hampshires. She believes in owning only the best. She breeds quality into her flock by adding the best rams and ewes obtainable, regardless of cost. Among her original foundation flock were several ewes and rams imported from the best Hampshire flocks in England.

At the recent Staunton, Virginia sale in the East, Mrs. Wilson bought the top-selling Hampshire ram at the reported price of \$780. She also selected and purchased the champion Hampshire ewe, and the first prize ewe lamb, as well as other top individuals in the Hampshire offering.

At the Corn Belt Sale at Des Moines, Iowa, June 22-23, Mrs. Wilson also secured the top-selling animals in the sale. Nichol Bros. of Iowa consigned the top-selling ram that went to Mrs. Wilson at \$1,000. She also took home the champion ewe, a ewe lamb in the show and sale, at \$500.



VARMIN CATCH

Ben Cobb, L. D. Gephart, Scott Ferguson (shown in picture), Lewis Ferguson, of Junction, and Stanley Blackwell of Coleman went headlighting in January and this is the night's catch. They got 21 coons and nine ringtails on the Whitworth ranch east of Junction. Cobb and Gephart got 77 ringtails and 60 coons in 14 nights. "Pelts are hardly worth the taking and skinning but the hunting is lots of fun and varmints of all kinds are taking the country," declared Ferguson.

IMPORT BUCKS FROM SOUTH AFRICA?

THE POSSIBILITY of importing high quality South African Angora bucks has been discussed in West Texas recently. The chance that these discussions may culminate in the importation of such animals is rather remote at present as too few of the breeders are interested or express any desire to experiment with the South African sires. Nevertheless, the idea exists among some and may sprout into action at some future date.

The obstacles to overcome before these animals could be placed in Texas goat herds are rather formidable. In the first place, suitable animals would have to be selected, requiring an experienced Angora goat man familiar with the Texas goat and its attributes and shortcomings. Then the U. S. Department of Agriculture would have to agree to the importation, supervise the quarantine, and otherwise encourage the project. Once

freed from quarantine, such bucks would have to go into suitable herds that the potential could be realized. Every precaution would have to be taken to see that the South African imports be objectively studied as to proficiency in attaining the desired results—namely the improvement of Texas mohair quality.

Little, if any work, in Angora goat breeding studies have been carried on by the Experiment Station in Texas

in a decade or so. Perhaps the station near Sonora could squeeze this project into its schedule of activities to aid an industry which this year will bring at least a \$20 million income to Texas ranchmen.

First, though, the Texas growers must become interested.

LET THE WEATHER ALONE

THE TEXAS Supreme Court recently agreed with West Texas ranchmen and upheld an injunction to stop the dry-ice and silver iodide pellet dropping method of changing the weather. The idea of changing the weather developed from a desire of cotton farmers in the Fort Stockton area to break up hail-developing clouds which often destroy cotton crops. Ranchmen, however, feel that the cloud seeding not only scared away the hail but the moisture so necessary for grass growth on the range.



We deliver rams sold. We prefer that you select them—but we will select them for you and deliver them to your ranch for your inspection—guaranteed to suit you. If not, load back on same truck at no cost to you. (We have never had a load returned.)

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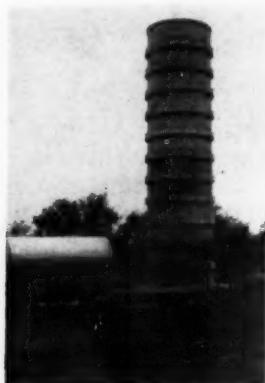
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AUG. 19	SALE SCHEDULE	AUG. 20
9:00 A.M.—Columbia Whitefaced Crossbreds, Targhees and Panamas	9:00 A.M.—Hampshire and Suffolk-Hampshire Crossbreds	
1:00 P.M.—Rambouillet	1:00 P.M.—Suffolks	

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Washington Parade

By JAY RICHTER

THE INFLUENCE of the nation's biggest general farm organization, the American Farm Bureau Federation, is being thrown against renewal of the wool checkoff program.

USDA has scheduled a month-long referendum in September to find out if sheepmen want to continue checkoffs from their government wool payments to support the research and promotion program of the American Sheep Producers Council.

Farm Bureau, which is at best lukewarm in its support of the incentive payment program, is flat-out opposed to the checkoff promotion program. Chief reason, apparently, is that it sets a precedent for other crop and livestock producers. The Farm Bureau has been fighting similar checkoff ideas for cattle and other products.

Final decision on USDA's proposal to suspend Federal lamb grading has been delayed at press time. But there was no apparent change in top-level determination to drop grading despite protests it would be unfair to small packers, retailers and consumers.

USDA had moved the date for announcing its final decision to late July or early August. Date for making the proposed order effective—if the final decision went that way—had been shifted back to September 1.

If New York City consumers had any complaints about lamb prices this summer, they couldn't logically trace more than half the increase over 1958 levels to producers. But of course the odds are that few consumers stopped to think much about where the extra money they paid for lamb was going.

USDA reports that Chicago average prices for spring lambs rose 63 cents a hundredweight between June, 1958, and June, 1959. In that same period, retail lamb prices in New York rose \$1.15 per hundredweight.

Producers, meanwhile, face some seasonal price declines for lamb in the months ahead, according to USDA experts. Lamb prices are expected to be a little below 1958, but the experts see no reason to expect October-December price decline of the kind we got last year.

Where do we go from here with the Conservation Reserve?

The Congress has given us most of the answers for the 1960 sign-up which opens this fall. And Agriculture Secretary Ezra Benson, reversing an earlier stand, is now pressing against strong opposition for authority to continue to sign up new CR acreage through 1963.

For the 1960 sign-up, scheduled to be the last under present law, the Congress has authorized total spending of \$375 million. The lawmakers told USDA to give priority to farmers who applied for contracts in 1959 but were turned away for lack of funds. USDA also agreed to refuse new contracts which would result in taking

more than 25 percent of the land in any community out of production.

Another change in the 1960 program: USDA will be much stiffer on the question of paying to re-establish conservation practices on CR acreage. There was also some consideration of rules aimed at barring contracts for state-owned lands held by farmers under low-priced leases.

Spokesmen for farm employers were girding up at press time for another round with Labor Secretary Mitchell over Mitchell's proposed new regulations covering employment of migrant labor.

The Labor Secretary was over one big hurdle. He had a ruling from Attorney General Rogers saying that in the opinion of the government's top legal officer, Mitchell has legal authority to set migrant labor standards—a point which is hotly contested by Capitol Hill lawyers.

The proposed regulations on wages, housing standards, and transportation will be the subject of public hearings before any of them can be put into effect. They were already a good deal milder than the plans Mitchell originally advanced several months ago.

We've about hit the price peak of the current cattle cycle, USDA experts in Washington are guessing.

For the rest of the year, these experts are predicting prices will be relatively stable—both for fed cattle and feeders. There's a possibility of a moderate increase for fed cattle in late summer or fall, some seasonal decline for feeders depending on range and pasture conditions.

Over the next year or so, USDA sees some chance of an upturn in slaughter. But it won't be great enough to slow the increase in herd numbers which has officials badly worried. The present growth rate is at least twice the rate needed to keep pace with the growth in population.

Recent hearings by the House Agriculture Committee on general farm policy brought us no closer to basic agreement on a new farm program. But they may have served to outline

(Continued on page 24)



"It sure was nice of you to give me the afternoon off, Mr. Crumley."



MORE PROOF...IT PAYS TO FEED PURINA



Bobby Boenker, Washington, Texas, gets results comparable to those of Purina Steer Feeding Demonstrations throughout the Southwest.

Texas cattle feeder said

"We want facts...not 'chin music'!"

"It's one thing to *tell* a man but another to *show* him what your product will do," stated Bobby Boenker, Washington, Texas.

"Today cattle feeders need facts...not 'chin music'!" he continued. "This is why I have been much impressed with the facts presented in Purina Steer Feeding Demonstrations."

Boenker is manager of the Tom Moore Ranch at Washington, has a cow herd of his own, and feeds out a number of steers every year. He's been feeding Purina 4 years to his cows, steers and horses.

Superior to Cottonseed Meal
"I have found Purina to be head and

shoulders above cottonseed meal on range and in the feedlot," Boenker pointed out. On his last bunch of steers he got a daily gain of 2.85 lbs. at a cost of only 15.2¢ per pound. "These results are comparable to those I have seen from Purina Feeding Demonstrations."

Purina Steer Feeding Demonstrations have been held by Purina Dealers throughout the Southwest for many years. When buying your supplement, remember, Purina Steer Fatena is research-proved and field-demonstrated for top results. "It's one thing to *tell* a man but another thing to *show* him!"

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WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 22)
the issues for another Congressional battle next year.

Organized business and industry, represented by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, called for an end to all farm price supports and production controls. Organized labor, represented by the United Auto Workers Union, said it would back any "strong" support program farmers wanted to write—but would be happiest with a direct support payment scheme which would keep food prices down.

The enthusiasm most members of the Congress showed for kicking big farmers out of the price support program turned out to be only partly effective when the final returns were in.

The legislators have written a law putting a limit on price supports for big farmers. But the experience and skill in parliamentary maneuver of some veteran Southern lawmakers has made the ceiling a lot looser than many members of both Houses had wanted.

The limitation as written into USDA's annual appropriations bill, will be effective only for 1960 crops. The ceiling will be \$50,000 per crop for any single farmer, except where the farmer agrees to repay amounts over \$50,000 or to cut his production of the crop by up to 20 percent.

This law won't affect many people very much for very long and it won't affect the wool program at all.

But note this: The details of what the Congress did were probably less important than the fact that they acted on this subject for the first time in history. A precedent has been set. Many observers believe that unless some new and more popular farm legislation is adopted next year, there will be heavy pressure to re-enact and tighten the support ceilings in 1960.

Government officials predict that somebody will move soon to clear up the confusion caused by a 1958 amendment to the Food Additive Act.

Taken literally, the amendment—which forbids the use in feeds of any amount of an ingredient which can cause cancer in lab tests—would force manufacturers to drop use of stilbesterol and arsenicals in broiler feeds.

The chemicals are used in feeds in such tiny amounts that even the Food and Drug Administration's experts say they are safe, but the law says flatly that the materials can't be used.

Food and Drug officials have refused to okay any use of the banned materials in new feed formulas. They had not taken any steps at press time about existing formulas—and there were reports that the drug industry might move to clear up the problem by court tests or by seeking new legislation.

You can read as much or as little significance into it as you please, but there was an extremely interesting little article on meat grading in the most recent issue of USDA's "Livestock and Meat Situation" report.

The article in this official government publication was written by Harold F. Breimyer, one of the government's top livestock economists. With the lamb grading issue still simmering on the front burner, Breimyer wrote:

"While the specific design of Federal grade standards must always be subject to review and change, the grading service itself seems clearly to have more plus values than minus, and to be in the interest of the livestock producer and the nation."

A House Small Business Subcommittee headed by Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Cal.) has its teeth into what could be one of the most important food industry investigations in many years.

What the probe will produce remains an unanswered question at the moment. But the potential effect on the food industry and farm producers is great.

The subcommittee has heard a parade of witnesses attack the growing concentration of economic power in the hands of national food chains. There is always the possibility that the investigation would lead to legislation aimed at forcing the big chains out of the food producing, processing, and distributing industries.

The growth of food chain buying power, warned a witness for the Farmers Union, will kill off the independent farmer and the independent business man.

ED CUSTER ESTATE RANCH SOLD

THE ED Custer Estate Ranch in the southern part of Edwards County, consisting of 3,957 acres, was recently sold to John Godwin, R. R. Kennedy of McCamey, and Glenn Hughes of Crane, a partnership. The price was not revealed but said to be in the neighborhood of \$40 per acre.

LAMB CARCASSES

THREE-FIFTHS of the independent meat retailers recently contacted in a consumer preference study preferred the good grade of lamb carcasses. Fat excess and higher price adversely affected the preference for prime grade. Lamb carcasses of about 40 pounds and mutton carcasses of 45 pounds were favored.

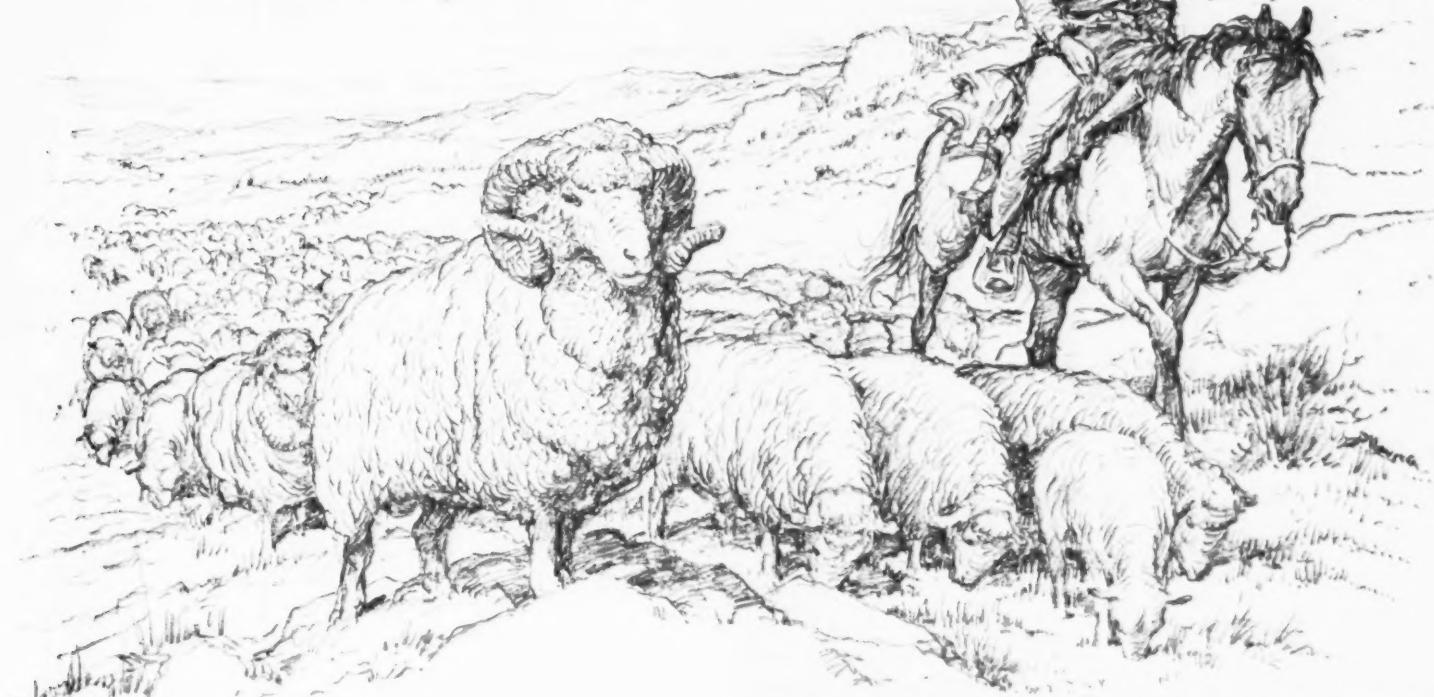
\$35,000 FOR SHEEP SCABIES CONTROL

ONE PROVISION of the agricultural appropriations bill passed by the Senate contained an item of \$35,000 for a control program on sheep scabies. Another provision was an appropriation of \$493,000 for the U.S.D.A. to investigate livestock buying practices and the extension of supervision over country trading.

Passed by the House in the defense appropriations bill was an item requiring the Defense Department to use domestic wool in all items containing wool.

Hurting the domestic wool grower and mill interests is the importation of upwards of more than thirty million yards of wool fabrics into this country.

The Story of WOOL



Wool's History

FROM CAVE TO SKYSCRAPER

LONG BEFORE the dawn of history, some 12,000 years ago, a Stone Age hunter observed that the fleece of wild sheep was softer, warmer and thicker than the hairy skins of other animals—and by this discovery he made one of the major contributions to human progress.

Wool gave the primitive hunter and his family protective clothing, warm tents, and permitted him to travel into extreme climates. Ever since that primitive beginning, wool has played a vital role in the world's economy. If you follow its development, from that first raw fleece worn by the hunter to the luxurious wool fabrics of today, you are actually following man's long journey from the cave to the skyscraper.

How the Sheep Changed Human Society

The sheep was, in fact, one of the first animals to be domesticated—around 6000 B.C.—probably because another great innovator noticed that sheep were gregarious and, therefore,

easy to herd. Since this one animal could provide all the primary needs of life—food, shelter and clothing—it's domestication helped to civilize man.

With flocks to tend, the hunter turned into a property owner, and had to plan for the future. He, or rather, his wife, learned to spin and weave the sheep's fleece into cloth, first with the fingers, then with spindle and loom; and the value of the wool product was enormously increased. Perhaps as early as 4000 B.C., the Babylonians wore woven wool garments. (Babylon means "the land of wool.") Inscribed seals from that period, discovered by archaeologists in Asia Minor, indicate that wool trading had already begun. By 2500 B.C., wool growing was a major industry in Mesopotamia; clay tablets record the accounts of Sumerian wool and sheep merchants of that day, who were apparently selling this treasured commodity to the surrounding countries. These seals were among the earliest in international trade.



The First Tailored Suit

Nomadic hordes from the Asian steppes, who had become large raisers and breeders of sheep, made successive invasions of the Near East during the second millennium B.C. They introduced the first carpets (which they used to insulate their tents) and the first tailored clothing—shirts and pants for horsemen—made of wool. These barbaric innovations were so well appreciated by the then civilized world that they have remained with us ever since.

In the following centuries, Phoenician traders carried the new fabric and the methods of making it to countries along the Mediterranean. The Greeks of Homer's time and the Latins who lived near the Tiber in the first millennium B.C. were sheepherders, as their literature indicates. The Bible, from Genesis to Revelation, is filled with references to sheep, shepherds and sacrificial lambs, reflecting the pastoral life of these early peoples.

It was the Romans who, for purposes of scientific breeding, brought sheep into Spain, because the climate was considered ideal. They started the fine-fleece breeding which, after many centuries, eventually produced the Spanish Merino. Spanish wool by that time was considered the best in the world, and the merinos were so jealously guarded that no one was allowed to take one out of the country on penalty of death. Nevertheless, some merinos did leave Spain, smuggled out through Portugal, or sent as prized gifts from the King to his royal relatives in other kingdoms. Today's descendants of the Spanish merinos are to be found in every sheep-raising country, and they bear the world's finest wool.

How Sheep Built An Empire

The Romans had also taught the craft of wool textile manufacture to the Britons, after conquering their country in 55 B.C.; and from this grew the 2000-year-old industry on

which England built an empire. Through the Middle Ages, England and Spain were rivals as the world's leading producers of wool. When England gained supremacy in later centuries, her wool products had become a principal export.

So great was the world demand for English cloth that in the 19th century England turned for raw wool to her dominions overseas. South Africa and Australia, with climates as warm as Spain's, had developed wool-growing industries as the result of a gift (six merinos) from the King of Spain to the government of the Netherlands. These sheep were sent to the Dutch East India Company in South Africa

(Continued on page 24B)





Miss Wool Prefers Wool Upholstery

Beverley Bentley, Miss Wool, 1959, prefers wool upholstery because the soft wool upholstery keeps her clothes free from wrinkles and never makes them shiny. She's sold on wool upholstery for a comfortable ride, too, as wool never gets touchably hot in the summer or icy cold in the winter, as do the synthetics.

YOU, TOO, CAN HAVE WOOL IN YOUR NEW BUICK —

Plus these exclusive features: 15-inch wheels, aluminum brake drums in front, electric windshield wipers, and a host of other unique features as standard equipment. Buick is the only fine car priced within reach of two out of three new car buyers.

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Dispensing a Ranchman's Product in a Ranchman's Country

The Story of Wool

(Continued from page 24A)

and, a few years later, after their numbers had grown, an enterprising Australian purchased the merinos in South Africa. These sheep were to become the forefathers of Australia's great merino flocks of today. Neighboring New Zealand began a sheep-raising industry some 50 years later, also in response to English needs; today it is the third largest producer of wool in the world.

America's First Sheep Rancher

The sheep of Spain and England came to the New World with the first adventurers and immigrants from the Old World. After discovering America, Columbus returned in 1493, bringing settlers and livestock, including sheep, for two Spanish colonies he established at what are now Santo Domingo and Cuba. From these bases, Cortez sailed west in 1521 to conquer Mexico and become America's first *ranchero*. His flocks and herds covered the great valley of Oaxaca as far as the horizon on both sides.

Then, in 1549, Francisco de Coronado, searching for the legendary "seven golden cities of Cibola," made the first expedition across the present borders of the United States (around New Mexico) bringing a small army of sheep to feed his troops. Coronado was disappointed—he had been misled by exaggerated reports of the Indian pueblos—but other Spanish explorers and colonists followed after him, to find new land for ranches; and they introduced "the golden fleece" to the Pueblo Indians. During the next two centuries, sheep accompanied the Spanish colonists across our southern plains and mountains, eventually grazing on lands from Florida to California.

Meanwhile, on the East coast, Dutch and English settlers had also established a wool-growing industry, beginning with the first sheep they brought to Massachusetts and New York in 1607 and 1609—and spreading, as more sheep came from Europe, through all the Atlantic colonies.

How Wool Helped a Revolution

The farmer-colonists wove their own coarse woolens; in the harsh winters they experienced, such clothing was desperately needed. British laws tried to prohibit this household industry, in order to keep the American market for English-made wool fabrics—which turned out to be one of the explosive issues that finally led to the Revolution. Even colonists who could afford better, made the patriotic ges-

ture of wearing crude homespun, in preference to fine English broadcloth. George Washington, who was raising a flock of 800 sheep at Mount Vernon and had imported merino rams to improve the fleece, had at least a yard of wool cloth woven daily on his hand looms.

Washington's enthusiasm inspired others, including Thomas Jefferson, to become wool-growers. When all British imports were cut off during the Revolution, American mills supplied by American sheep farmers sprang up to fill the need of the new republic. After the war, weavers and other wool-craftsmen from abroad were offered immediate citizenship, as an inducement to help build the new industry.

By this time, our pioneers—in wagon trains piled with all their household goods—were beginning the westward trek through Indian wilderness to the Ohio River Valley, and driving their sheep with them. As the cities of the East became more populated and Eastern land rose in value, more sheep farmers headed further West to the prairies.

How Sheep Drovers Tamed The Wild West

With the '49 gold rush in California, the sale of sheep—to provide food and clothing for the miners—became so profitable that some daring frontiersmen and Indian fighters undertook great sheep drives across river valleys, desert and mountains to California. Among this colorful band, whose exploits became the epics of the West, were Kit Carson, hero of hundreds of dime novels and movies, and "Uncle Dick" Wootton. The drive for which Wootton is celebrated began in 1852, when he drove 9,000 sheep from Taos, N. M., to Sacramento, California. It took a whole year. Along the way he was temporarily halted, but not stopped, by Indians—he wrestled with a Ute Indian chief for the right to pass through the Ute territory—and by the hazards of weather and the rugged terrain. At the end of his trip he sold more than 8,900 sheep (a record number to survive such a trek) for over \$50,000. Although railroads and steamship lines began to offer easier transportation, sheep drives continued right up to the end of the 19th century.

The heroic exploits of many individuals pursuing their own special purposes, from the first Spanish explorers to the last Western drovers, helped to build a great industry. There are sheep in every state today, and the American wool industry has grown into a vast complex of ranchers and farmers, dealers, processors, manufacturers and distributors, employing hundreds of thousands of workers and creating wool textiles that are used

(Continued on page 26)



Welcome Visitors to San Angelo for Wool Fiesta August 24 thru 28

Miss Wool of Texas, Carrell Currie, will represent Texas in the National Wool Contest in San Angelo, Wool Fiesta Week. All you Texans come and back up our candidate.



We are now in our 51st year of service to you and want you to know we do appreciate your business. We're looking forward to visiting with you while you are here. Be sure to drop by.

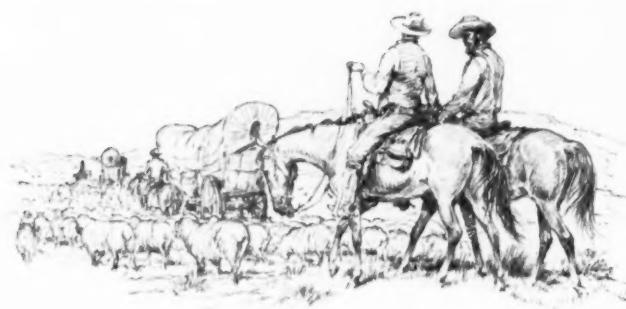
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The Story of Wool

(Continued from page 24B)

for clothing, blankets, rugs, upholstery, drapery and industrial cloths throughout the United States.

WOOL TODAY

A Wonder of Nature, Perfected by Man

Wool is called "the golden fleece" because, from the earliest civilizations, it has been of universal value and, therefore, one of the leading commodities in international trade. Indeed, the demand for wool, which began in pre-Biblical times, has steadily increased as the world has grown in population and wealth.

In recent years, modern science has helped wool-growers to keep step with this demand. New techniques for reclaiming land and enriching it as pasture, and better methods of caring for sheep, have resulted in a growing sheep population with finer, more abundant fleeces.

Today the world has over 900,000,000 sheep, yielding some five billion pounds of wool each year. (After grease, dirt and vegetable matter have been removed, this becomes three billion pounds). Three-fourths of this world wealth in wool is used for apparel, household and industrial textiles; the rest is made into carpets.

The apparel wool of today looks and feels very different, of course, from the wool that was so highly valued in ancient times. Breeding began thousands of years ago by the Romans, and now vastly improved by the science of genetics, has produced a far softer and richer fleece. Scientific and technical advances in the manufacture of wool fabrics have also given us thousands of new, better-wearing textures and weaves, ranging all the way from transparent sheers to thickly-piled plush.

But the characteristics of wool that were important even to the Stone Age man—the insulation it offered against rain and cold; its lightness, comfort, and durability—are still preserved. In 12,000 years, man has found no other fiber that provides a protective covering with *all* of these properties.

As if to prove the point, U. S. Army scientists searched unsuccessfully for a wool substitute during World War II. Today, despite all the fibers discovered or invented by man, pure wool clothing remains the standard equipment of our armed forces for normal cold and warm weather conditions. Our military had for warning, the German army's annihilating defeat

in Russia, which was attributed by Army experts to the demoralization of the Nazi troops. During the bitter Russian winter, they were clothed in ersatz materials.

Most of us use wool through the year as a matter of course—it may be in a coat or suit, a baby's bunting, a soft muffler, socks, sweaters, upholstery, rugs and blankets — without even realizing why we've chosen it, but probably because "virgin wool," or "all wool" on a label has always connoted security, comfort, "the best."

Science Reveals Wool's Secrets

Scientists have been looking at the wool fiber through a microscope since 1665, but only in the last 20 years—with the help of such new research tools as the electron microscope, the X-ray diffraction machine, and modern chemical techniques—have they been able to tell us what wool is like and why it is so useful.

Some of these researchers, in exploring the chemical and physical secrets of life, have focused their attention on wool because it is a protein, and proteins are a component of all living tissues. They are made up of amino acids, the fundamental building blocks of life. The scientists know that wool protein contains 18 amino acids. Physically and chemically, it is the most complex of all the textile fibers. That it comes from a living animal (growing, like human hair, from the follicles of the skin) helps to explain its combination of properties. As the protective covering of grazing sheep which once traveled through many climates in search of food, it has had to serve many different purposes.

Examine a single fiber of the fleece as the scientists do (it may be from 1/2,000th to 1/300th of an inch thick, from 1½ to 14 inches long) and you will discover it to be a miniature masterpiece of design.

Why Wool Maintains Its Shape And Wears Well

The fiber is elastic. Pull it as much as 30% beyond its normal length or crumple it tight; when released, it will rapidly recover its natural shape and

size. The same thing happens with wool fabrics, which may be stretched and twisted and temporarily flattened in ordinary wear—yet, after hanging overnight in an airy space, return to their previous shape and thickness of texture, smoothed free of most wrinkles.

This lively strength and elasticity are due to the fiber's invisible chemical structure. Its 18 different amino acids are linked to each other in long, narrow chains that are normally coiled like springs. For an idea of their size — far too small to be seen by the electron microscope—consider that in a single wool cell there are probably millions, if not billions, of these coiled chains lying alongside one another, and joined together by chemical cross-links, the way the sides of a ladder are held together by rungs.

When a wool fabric is stretched or crushed in use, these tiny chains are stretched or distorted; then, when left free, they tend to coil back to their normal position again.

The same design of unfolding chain molecules underlies the movements of most living bodies, large and small. It is the principle governing, for ex-

ample, the muscles of our arms and legs. In the wool fiber, this unfolding movement takes place very easily; and so, when the fibers in one area of a wool fabric are subjected to wear, this pulling or rubbing or tension is spread out over many fibers in adjoining areas—and the wear is minimized. Therefore, the unique "stretchability" and resilience of a wool fiber (no other fiber behaves this way) is what makes wool fabrics naturally wrinkle- and wear-resistant; and explains why the tweed suit in your closet, the carpet on your floor, serve so well for so many years.

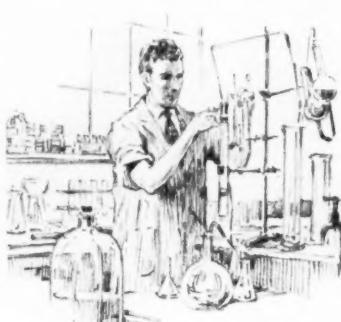
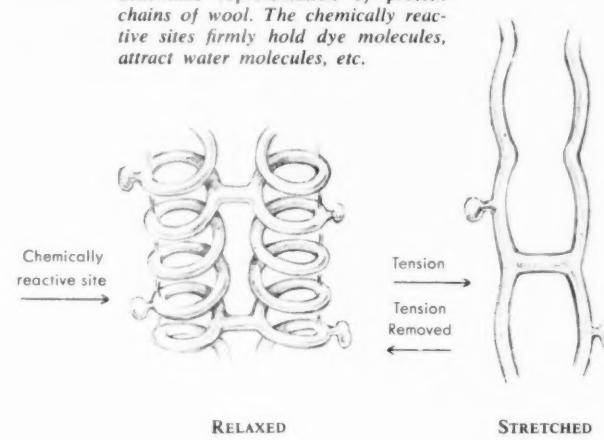
Why Wool Repels Rain — Yet Absorbs Moisture

Another remarkable feature of the wool fiber is that it sheds water on the surface — that's why the first raindrops seem to roll off, without wetting your coat—and yet the core of the fiber is highly absorbent. Your wool coat can soak up as much as 30% of its weight in moisture without feeling damp. The reason for this paradox is apparent when you examine pieces of the fiber under the electron microscope. Each fiber has an outer layer of flat, scale-like cells, which overlap like the shingles on a roof, and which

are sheathed uniquely in a thin skin or membrane. The scales enclose the main bulk (over 90%) of the fiber. This is made up of millions of long, spindle-shaped cells, cemented to each other. Liquid is repelled by the membrane covering the scales; it acts like a film of wax. But because this membrane has fine, microscopic pores, water vapor can penetrate it to reach the cells inside; and since the protein making up these cells is highly reactive, it absorbs moisture like a sponge.

Moisture absorbency gives a wool fabric many advantages for both summer and winter clothing. It is more comfortable to wear, because it drinks up perspiration in warm weather and absorbs, instead of transmits, the cold dampness of wintry air. It holds color well because dyestuffs, dissolved in water, can penetrate to the heart of the fiber, where the wool protein reacts with the dye molecules and the color actually becomes an integral part of the fiber. Further, moisture absorbency enhances wool's natural resilience; the moisture absorbed from air helps stretched protein chains to relax—and recoil. Absorbency is also the reason why wool accumulates less

Schematic representation of protein chains of wool. The chemically reactive sites firmly hold dye molecules, attract water molecules, etc.



static electricity than other fibers, and, in part, the reason wool is so flame-resistant that experts advise smothering a fire with a wool blanket or rug.

Why Wool Is Warm in Winter

These are some of the recently revealed facts about wool that have emerged from the scientists' laboratories. Thanks to such research, we can now examine a fact that's always been taken for granted: wool's warmth.

If you go from the relatively dry atmosphere of a heated home into the cold, moist atmosphere out of doors, your wool overcoat or suit absorbs water vapor from the air and, in this physico-chemical process, some heat is produced. The heat prevents the surface of the wool garment from cooling too rapidly, and therefore helps to maintain your body warmth.

But even more important for warmth is the wool fiber's unique *three-dimensional* crimp or waviness, which is built right into the heart of the fiber as it emerges from the sheep's skin. Scientists have learned that the core of a crimped wool fiber is made up of two sections of spindle cells which differ somewhat in chemical and physical behavior. The sections

(Continued on page 28)

Welcome to
Wool Fiesta
Week
Aug. 24-28
San Angelo

WHO WILL BE
NATIONAL
MISS WOOL 1960

CARRELL CURRIE
Miss Wool of Texas-Elect

MIRIAM LaCOUR
Miss Wool of Texas

August 28, EVERYONE
will be making tracks to San Angelo
FOR THE ANNUAL MISS WOOL SHOW,
and for 77 years ranchmen, oilmen, and
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National Wool Fiesta Week

August 24 to 28

The ST. ANGELUS HOTEL

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FOR YOUR COMFORT AND PLEASURE
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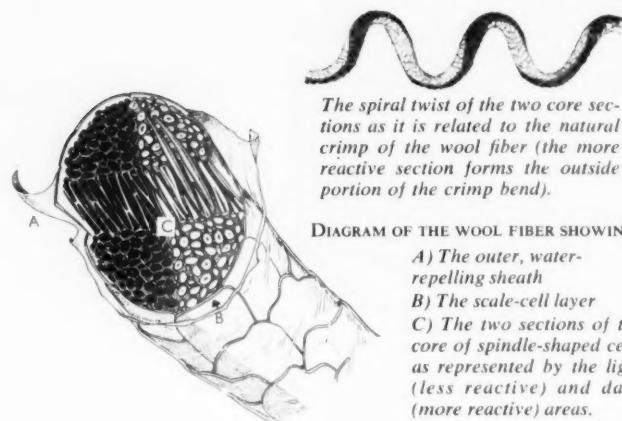


DIAGRAM OF THE WOOL FIBER SHOWING:

- A) The outer, water-repelling sheath
- B) The scale-cell layer
- C) The two sections of the core of spindle-shaped cells as represented by the light (less reactive) and dark (more reactive) areas.

The Story of Wool

(Continued from page 26)

are spirally twisted around each other so that the spirals pace the crimps of the whole fiber. Thanks to this unusual crimp, each fiber in a wool fabric stands away from the others, thus producing a bulky or lofty fabric. Air trying to move through the fabric's crimped fibers clings to their surface; free movement is impeded, and the air becomes trapped. In fact, depending on its texture and thickness, from 60% to 80% of the total fabric volume of wool may be air.

This "dead" air in the fabric acts as an insulator in that it protects the body from the outside temperature—and it performs this important function for the entire life of the fabric. Wool may be temporarily flattened in use but, because of its elasticity, the fabric will regain its lofty texture after a short waiting period, and the dead-air pockets will be re-created. Thick fabrics hold more trapped air with better insulation. Although comparatively light in weight, thick wool fabrics offer the greatest warmth.

Why Wool Is Cool in Summer

It may seem strange that in extremely hot, dry climates, where the temperature outdoors is higher than that of the human body, wool is also used for insulation. Desert Arabs wear wool in turbans and burnooses to protect themselves from the extremely hot, dry air and the fierce midday sun, as well as from the sudden cold of the desert night. That is because tightly-woven wool can insulate the body from both extremes of temperature.

Summer temperatures in the United States are, of course, milder than those of the African desert; and, in summer, Americans have no reason to copy the Arabs' mode of dress. For

this and other Western countries, a thin, porous, very lightweight tropical worsted which can be crisply tailored is the preferred summertime wool. The reason is that tropical worsted absorbs perspiration and, because of its open weave, permits air to circulate—thereby allowing the perspiration to evaporate and contributing to coolness and comfort.

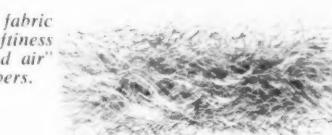
Obviously, our ideas of seasonal wear in the United States have changed in recent years, partly because we have better scientific knowledge of wool fabrics and how to use them, but also because our summer and winter environment has altered radically. We now enjoy air conditioning and central heating in building, trains, planes, and even in automobiles; and we are accustomed to hopping across the seasons, over oceans and continents, even for brief vacations or quick business trips.

If you could compare the suits that men formerly wore with those of today, you would notice a marked reduction in weight. The weight and thickness of women's clothes, influenced more by fashion than function, has not changed as much. But most modern wardrobes benefit by the increasingly sheer woolens and worsteds that new manufacturing processes have made possible. For instance, seven-ounce worsteds (the weight by the linear yard) are now available for men's summer suits, three- and four-ounce gauzy dress crepes in wool for women's evening wear.

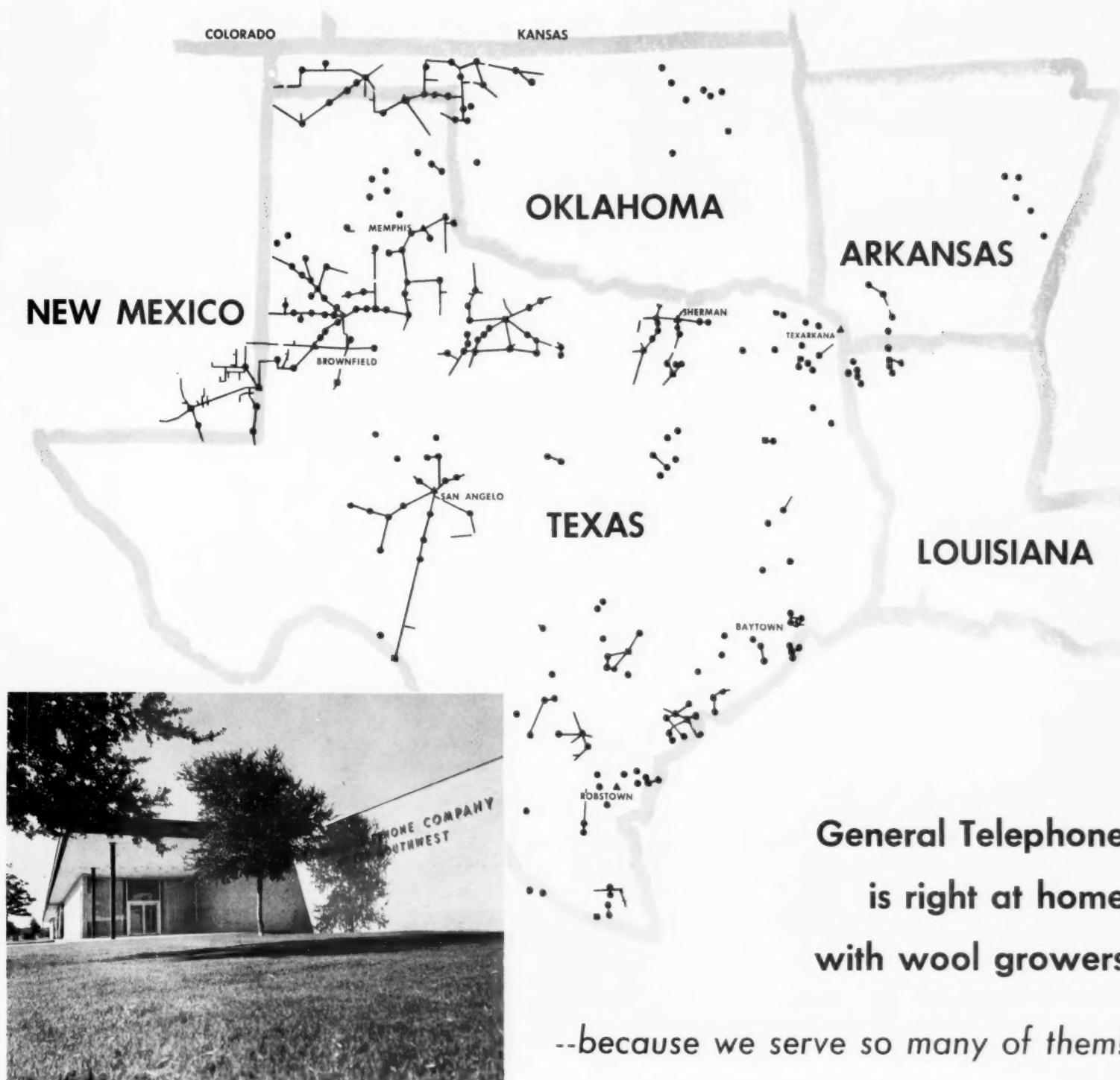
At the same time, through new developments in the laboratory, chemists are adding to wool's traditional versatility. We already have wool fabrics that are mothproof, washable and immune to weather hazards. We are promised "no-iron" woolens and worsteds, permanent pleating, new textures and dye effects, even better shrink-resistance, and color-fastness to sunlight and sea-water.

One of the oldest textile fibers known to man, wool in modern dress has also become one of the newest.

Magnified edge view of a wool fabric designed for warmth. Note the loftiness and countless numbers of "dead air" spaces between the individual fibers.



Breeze travels around jacket of densely woven winter suit, while tropical worsted allows its penetration through the light, open weave.



When you are in San Angelo for the National "Miss Wool" Pageant — or on any other occasion — visit our headquarters offices at 2470 Princeton Street, from where telephone operations for a five-state area are directed.

Since our headquarters are in San Angelo, we live right in the heart of the Texas wool country. And — because so many wool growers are our customers — we feel a close tie to this vital industry.

We join with other San Angelo citizens as hosts to the 1959 National "Miss Wool" Pageant, and welcome visitors to it with warmth and enthusiasm.



GENERAL TELEPHONE 
COMPANY OF THE SOUTHWEST

There Were Ten Pretty Girls and Then... Miss Wool of Texas for 1960

TEN PRETTY girls performed before the more than 1,200 persons jammed into San Angelo Central High School's Sarah Bernhardt Theater Friday night, July 17. There was the three-part fashion show of woolen clothing, the talent show, and then the royal red wool carpet was unfurled for the new Miss Wool of Texas, 1960—Miss Carrell Currie of Dallas is the lucky lady. Day Padgett of San Antonio was chosen first alternate, and Ellen Belcher of Del Rio, second alternate.

Miss Currie, 19, a beautiful and delightful honey blonde with hazel eyes, is a sophomore at Southern Methodist University, where she is majoring in speech and theater. Besides the Miss Wool title, she holds titles for Miss Flame of Irving, Southwest AAU Beauty Queen, Miss Dallas of 1958 and runnerup in the Miss Texas Pageant of 1958.

The new Miss Wool will receive a wool wardrobe, the use of an automobile for a year, and the right to participate in the National Miss Wool contest. Her first words, when she learned she was Miss Wool of Texas for 1960 were, "I need a telephone. I need to call my mother and daddy." However, the telephone call had to wait; she was rushed into the dressing room to prepare for the onstage crowning.

Miriam LaCour, 1959 Miss Wool of Texas, placed the crown on Carrell Currie, making her, officially, Miss Wool of Texas.

The contestants in the show performed like real troopers. One of the

contestants, July Clement, of Houston, Thursday had cut her left heel during rehearsals. By Friday night the heel had become infected and Miss Clement was limping noticeably backstage.

She went ahead with her talent act, a strenuous tap dance, and earned generous applause from the audience.

Miss Currie's talent act Friday night was a dramatic sketch which had the audience leaning forward in its seats.

Other candidates were Kay Young of El Paso, Linda Johnson of Fort Worth, Sarah Sims of Port Arthur, Janet Matthews of Menard, Sandra Hall of Brady, and Bonnie Sahlinger of Beaumont. Sallie Crook of Tyler had to withdraw from the contest due to illness.

Judges, all members of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association and its auxiliary, were Stanton Bundy, Jr., of Sonora, J. C. Eckert of Mason, Mrs. T. A. Kincaid of Ozona, Mort Mertz of Big Lake, Mrs. Adolf Stieler of Comfort, Mrs. W. B. Whitehead of Del Rio, and Jimmy Powell, Mrs. Jack Taylor, R. O. Sheffield, and Mrs. George Taylor, all of San Angelo.

The crowning of Miss Wool on Friday night completed a week of hectic activity for the girls, which they met smilingly and without complaint.

And Miss Wool of Texas, the beautiful Miss Carrell Currie, looks toward the fateful date of August 28, when she will meet the contestants of other states for the National Miss Wool title.



MISS WOOL OF TEXAS IS CROWNED

Miriam LaCour, Miss Wool of Texas, 1959, places the crown on Carrell Currie, Miss Wool of Texas, 1960. Miss Currie is from Dallas.

MISS WOOL'S ALL-WOOL DRESS . . .

A Stieler-Shelton Creation

CARRELL CURRIE'S Miss Wool coronation gown is white 100 percent wool and was made by Mrs. Adolf Stieler and Mrs. Polk Shelton, designers who have worked together since 1953.

Mrs. Stieler said they used nineteen yards of material, about five thousand sequins, fifteen hundred rhinestones and put in 300 hours of work on the gown. The bodice and front panel are made of lace and the skirt is of sheer wool. The bodice of the dress was cut on the bias so it would stretch to fit any one of the eleven contestants. A small hem was taken so the gown would be long enough for the tallest, five feet, seven inches, or short enough for the shortest, five feet, four inches.

Mrs. Shelton said, "It is quite a problem making a dress for someone

whose identity and size the designer doesn't know."

The lace is encrusted with rhinestones and sequins attached with beads, all sewn on by hand.

"We made the dress over completely twice and the bodice three times. It took a while to get it just right," Mrs. Stieler explained.

"I tried the dress on for Mrs. Shelton and she tried it on for me so we could both see what it looked like. All this time, however, we were compensating for the difference in our sizes and the girls. We worked on the dress for three weeks before finishing it."

Mrs. Stieler made the coronation dress last year for the first time.

She said, "After the National Miss Wool contest was instituted, the Association didn't have any money to have a dress made for the Texas girl, so I did it."



MISS WOOL OF TEXAS AND ALTERNATES

Left to right, Day Padgett, Miss Wool Carrell Currie and Ellen Belcher.



MRS. KENNETH McCORMACK

SHE'S MRS. NOW . . .

Alternate Will Finish Miss Wool Reign

THE FORMER Miss Beverley Bentley of Albuquerque, New Mexico, Miss Wool of 1959, informed Ernest Williams, executive secretary of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association, in July that she is now Mrs. Kenneth McCormack of El Paso.

Mrs. McCormack said that she and Kenneth McCormack, a student at the

University of New Mexico, were married last December 30 in El Paso. Miss Bentley was at the Sun Carnival in El Paso as the National Miss Wool and Mr. McCormack was her escort.

Miss Bentley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Bentley of Albuquerque, won the National Miss Wool event, the first contest that was conducted on a national scale, in San Angelo, last August 29. She was scheduled to return here in August for the selection of the National Miss Wool of 1960, ride in the lead float and crown her successor.

Committee Surprised

Members of the National Miss Wool Committee were surprised to

learn of Miss Bentley's marriage, but said she had made a fine ambassador and was very cooperative at all times. She was in New York City last fall for TV and film work, visited in Washington, attended the National Wool Growers Convention in Portland, Oregon, was in Denver for the annual meeting of the American Sheep Producers Council, attended a fashion showing in Chicago, and was a goodwill representative from the U. S. sheep industry on a trip to Alaska.

Miss Bentley was last in San Angelo early in May when she went to Austin, where she was made an honorary Texan and was presented to the House of Representatives and the Senate.

Miriam LaCour Assumes National Miss Wool Title

Chairman of the National Miss Wool Committee, James Powell, San Angelo, called a meeting of members July 15 to make a decision on the Miss Wool alternate. It was decided that Miss Miriam LaCour, who was Miss Wool of Texas this last year, and first alternate in the national event last August, would be Miss Wool of America for the next six weeks. She will ride on the Miss Wool of America float in the parade in San Angelo during Wool Fiesta Week and crown the Miss Wool of America for 1960 at the finals set for San Angelo Coliseum on Friday, August 28, 1959.

Miss LaCour, 20, a brunette beauty with hazel eyes, will participate in any other activities that might call for the appearance of the National Miss Wool during the brief time she holds the title.

The car which Miss Bentley had been using in her duties, and was one of the awards of the national contest, as Miss Wool of America, was turned over to Miss LaCour to be used in completing the reign as Miss Wool.

Miss LaCour has made several appearances over Texas, attending the TS&GRA convention in Dallas last December, and has attended meetings and fashion shows in Brownwood, Kerrville, Del Rio and other places as Miss Wool of Texas.

TO THE TEXAS SHEEP AND GOAT RAISERS' ASSOCIATION:

THE BOARD of City Development of the City of San Angelo wishes to express its sincere appreciation to the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association and its auxiliary for the privilege and pleasure of working with them on the "Miss Wool of Texas" Pageant. The Board deems it a signal honor to be associated with a group whose members offer such consideration and cooperation. In essence, the resulting products—the beauty of the Pageant and loveliness of the winners are indicative of the many hours of committee work involved.

Sincerely,
RUSSELL WILLIS
Manager

MISS WOOL IN HER WOOL CORONATION GOWN

Mrs. Adolf Stieler, left, and Mrs. Polk Shelton, right, admire the finished gown on Miss Carrell Currie, Miss Wool of Texas, 1960. Mrs. Stieler and Mrs. Shelton designed and made the all-wool gown for Miss Wool's coronation.





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San Angelo

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SHOPPING CENTER
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Who Will Be Miss

MOST ANXIOUS to know the answer to this question are twenty beauties from Massachusetts, Iowa, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, South Dakota, Ohio, Texas, Wyoming, Illinois and Indiana, Missouri, Arkansas and Oklahoma, Nebraska and Kansas, Oregon and Washington, Wisconsin and Michigan, who are candidates for the 1960 title. The lucky lady will be crowned Friday night, August 28, in the San Angelo Coliseum during the Wool Pageant, which will climax a week of wool fiesta.

Why Is She a Lucky Lady?

She is lucky because as National Miss Wool she will receive an all-wool wardrobe costing \$10,000 or more. More than 54 pieces of the wardrobes are in and others are coming in every day. G. Wiginton with the Board of City Development said they are going to have one of the most beautiful wardrobes they've ever had.

She will also receive a new car to drive during her reign as Miss Wool of America. Her first trip will be to New York for two weeks, where she

will meet America's top fashion designers and visit their offices. She will then go to the film capital in California, and on a trip overseas. She will represent the wool industry wherever needed during the coming year.

Gorgeous Girls and Beautiful Floats

Friday afternoon, August 28, the citizens of San Angelo will have a preview of what they can expect at the pageant that night in the Coliseum, as the twenty lovely candidates for the Miss Wool title ride on magnificent floats in a downtown parade. Sue Wilson, Corsicana float designer and decorator, is in San Angelo working on the floats. She has designed and decorated floats all over the country.

Who Will Be the Lucky Shoppers?

As Wool Fiesta Week officially opens August 24, shoppers in San Angelo stand a chance to be lucky, too. More than \$5,000 worth of merchandise will be given away. Shoppers can register at the stores all during the



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Wool of America for 1960?

week for the prizes. Drawing for the prizes will be held at the BCD office on Saturday, August 29. Merchandise to be given away will be on display at that office all during Wool Fiesta Week.

Dancing For All

Wednesday, August 26, will bring dancing all over town that evening. Three stages will be set up in the downtown area for street dancing; one each at Chadbourn and Beauregard, Chadbourn and Irving, and Chadbourn and Twohig. The Texas Top Hands will be among the western and popular bands that will play for dancing in the street. Streets will be blocked off for the affair.

That same night at 8:30 another dance will be going on at the Cotillion Room in the Town House Hotel. Paul Neighbors' orchestra from the Shamrock Hotel in Houston will play for this dance. Tickets for the Cotillion Room dance are \$10 per couple, and it is limited to only 200 couples.

Pageant to Climax Wool Week

The National Miss Wool Pageant

to be held on Friday night, August 28, will be staged by Charles Meeker, producer of the highly successful State Fair Musicals in Dallas. Mr. Meeker was responsible for the wonderful wool show last year starring Dennis Day, which initiated the opening of the new million dollar Coliseum in San Angelo. Mr. Meeker is famous for the fabulous shows he stages and is going all out on the National Miss Wool Show.

Candidates for the Miss Wool title are all between the ages of 18 and 25 and have completed at least one year at an accredited college or university. They are between 5 feet 4 inches and 5 feet 8 inches tall, and wear size 12 garments. Final selection of Miss Wool will be made on the basis of personality, beauty, talent and modeling ability.

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Miss Wool of Texas



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August 24-28

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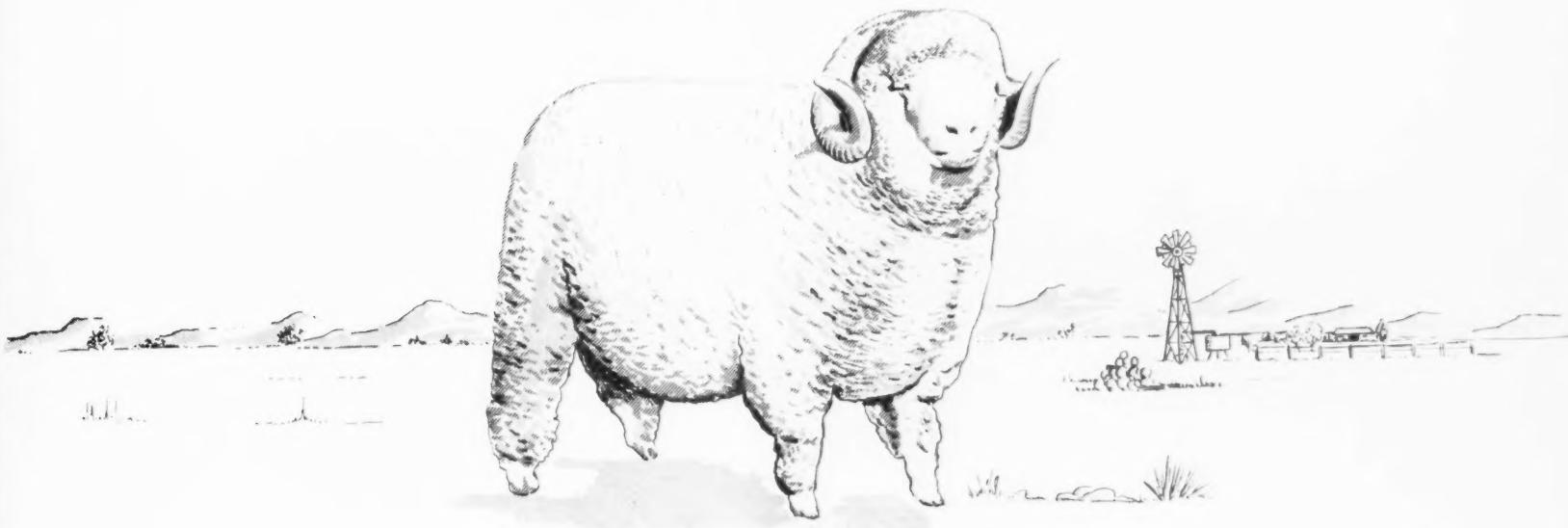


A SALUTE TO 'Miss Wool' . . .

She is helping to promote the wool industry, one of the first to make West Texas famous.

We salute the sheepman of 1959. His ability to recognize potentialities — to get there first — has given him the courage to lay foundations and to build. We are proud of the part we have had, and still have, in helping the sheep and wool industries plan for even greater advancement.

We understand the sheepman's problems and he can depend on our genuine cooperation to help him to succeed. He has been faithful and loyal to us — We will continue to be of service to him with STRENGTH, SAFETY and COURTESY.



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GOVERNOR PROCLAIMS WOOL WEEK

Texas Governor Price Daniel meets Mrs. S. M. Harwick, Ozona, Wool Week Chairman for the Woman's Auxiliary of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association, and Auxiliary President Mrs. W. B. Whitehead, Del Rio.

MISS WOOL PAGEANT TICKETS AVAILABLE

TICKETS FOR the 1959 Miss Wool Pageant to be held at the San Angelo Coliseum, August 28, are now available at the office of the San Angelo Board of City Development, Box 712.

The tickets will sell at \$2, \$3, and \$4. All seats will be reserved.

Nationally known entertainers will

be featured in this event. Last year the feature entertainer was Dennis Day.

Jimmy Powell, San Angelo, who is chairman of the Miss Wool committee, is very optimistic, believing that the program this year should be even more interesting than the excellent one last year which attracted an overflow crowd in San Angelo's huge and beautiful coliseum.

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Since time began, wool, loomed by hand or machine, has contributed greatly to the comfort and well being of all peoples the world over. Here in West Texas all of us are cognizant of the economic value of wool. In the department store business we're naturally in position to be an outlet for great quantities of finished wool—on all five floors in the downtown store and in the Village store you'll see woolen items in practically every department—apparel for every member of the family, bedding, draperies and innumerable other commodities. It is always heartening to us to see our patrons select wool items for we know that the item will serve well and that none other could be of greater beauty or better value.



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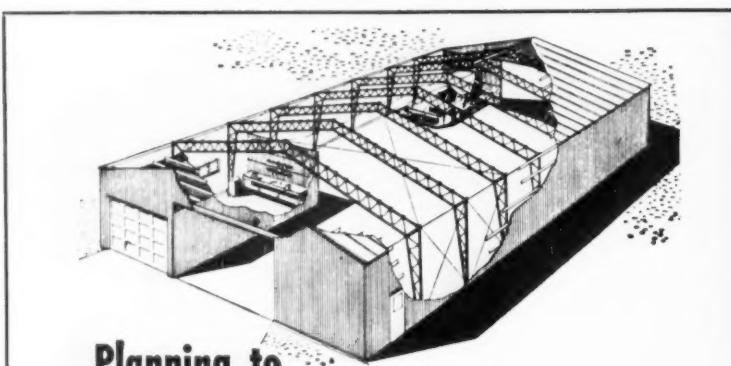
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CONGRATULATIONS

Mrs. Kim Dawson, representative of National Fashion Exhibitors, Dallas, who was commentator for the Miss Wool Contest, July 17, and Russell Willis, manager, San Angelo Board of City Development, who was in general charge of the show, congratulated Miss Carrell Currie on her selection as Miss Wool of Texas. Mrs. Dawson is also receiving congratulations for Miss Currie on the telephone.

Invitation...

AND A WARM WEST TEXAS WELCOME

Serving electric energy from the Red River to the Rio Grande places us right in the heart of the wool country. This, then, is a warm and personal invitation to come to the National "Miss Wool" Pageant in San Angelo. Join with us in celebrating what is becoming the most important promotional activity of America's vital wool industry.

*Electric energy costs so little . . . does so much . . .
use it to live better electrically*

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Finalists

THE FOLLOWING 20 young ladies have been selected as finalists to appear at the Miss Wool of America Pageant that will be held in the San Angelo Coliseum on Friday, August 28:

Judy Kileen, Bakersfield, California, 35-24-37, 20 years, 5' 6 1/2", 125 lbs., brown hair, hazel eyes.

Inge Wire, Grand Junction, Colorado, 36-24-36, 21 years, 5' 5", 118 lbs., light brown hair, brown eyes.

Kay MacLean, Tampa, Florida, 36 1/2-24-36, 20 years, 5' 7", 122 lbs., blonde hair, blue eyes.

Gretchen Hoff, Boise, Idaho, 35-

23 1/2-36, 19 years, 5' 5", 118 lbs., brown hair, blue eyes.

Joyce Lewis, Chicago, Illinois, 34-24-34, 19 years, 5' 4", 112 lbs., blonde hair, blue eyes.

Linda Blair, Mason City, Iowa, 35 1/2-24-36, 19 years, 5' 4", 115 lbs., brown hair, brown eyes.

Barbi Dyer, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 36-24-36 1/2, 21 years, 5' 5 1/2", 116 lbs., brown hair, blue eyes.

Jeannie Lachner, Prairie Home, Missouri, 37-24-36, 20 years, 5' 6", 125 lbs., brown hair, brown eyes.

Susan Burton, Butte, Montana, 36-24-36, 19 years, 5' 5", 120 lbs., blonde hair, hazel eyes.

Sally Pierce, Omaha, Nebraska, 36-24-36, 18 years, 5' 6", 122 lbs., brown hair, blue eyes.

Valerie Estes, Reno, Nevada, 34 1/2-24-36, 18 years, 5' 5 1/2", 120 lbs., brown hair, brown eyes.

Norma Lozier, Roswell, New Mexico, 34-24-35, 24 years, 5' 6", 116 lbs., blonde-brown hair, brown eyes.

Helen Korfhage, Grand Forks, North Dakota, 36-24-35, 20 years, 5' 4", 112 lbs., brown hair, brown eyes.

Kay Pfeiffer, Kenton, Ohio, 34-23-36, 21 years, 5' 4 1/2", 120 lbs., red hair, brown eyes.

Jan Markstaller, Portland, Oregon,

35-23-36, 22 years, 5' 6", 120 lbs., blonde hair, green-blue eyes.

Janice Leisen, Aberdeen, South Dakota, 35-23 1/2-35 1/2, 19 years, 5' 5 1/2", 115 lbs., brown hair, hazel eyes.

Carrell Currie, Irving, Texas, 34-21-34, 19 years, 5' 7", 117 lbs., blonde hair, hazel eyes.

Doris Price, Salt Lake City, Utah, 34 1/4-23-36, 19 years, 5' 4 1/2", 115 lbs., blonde hair, blue eyes.

Marlene Evans, Naches, Washington, 34 1/2-23 1/2-35, 20 years, 5' 6", 119 lbs., red hair, blue-green eyes.

Earline West, Cheyenne, Wyoming, 34-22-36, 20 years, 5' 6", 110 lbs., brown hair, hazel eyes.

Welcome Visitors to San Angelo for National Wool Fiesta Week

August 24 thru 28

Congratulations!

Radiant, Miriam LaCour of Raywood, Texas, has done a fine job of helping promote wool in 1959.

She has endeared herself to the Press, Radio and TV Editors, who call her the "Sweetheart of the Wool Industry." And we all thank you, Miss LaCour, for the wonderful job you've done for the wool industry. We wish you every success in the future.



We're looking forward to seeing you while you are in San Angelo. Drop around and visit with us.

We have pen space for 6,000 sheep and 400 cattle or 9,000 sheep. Shed room for 3,000 sheep. Shearing shed with facilities for 12 drops. Fairbanks-Morse scale, 10 feet wide, 34 feet long, concrete floor. Private switch on the Santa Fe tracks.



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PHYLLIS SWEETEN CROWNED MISS MOHAIR

PRETTY BLONDE Phyllis Sweeten, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Brooks Sweeten of Rocksprings was crowned "Miss Mohair" in a lovely coronation ceremony at Kerrville, July 30. The event was a colorful one featuring beautiful duchesses from some thirty

area cities. The ceremony was the first event in the 40th annual coronation, show and sale event of the Texas Angora Goat Raisers Association.

Miss Sweeten is shown here in her coronation gown. The beautiful creation is made of loopy weave mohair and satin. The bodice is satin with lace bordering the neck and cap sleeves. The skirt is made in panels of soft loop mohair and satin which are appliqued with lace flowers embroidered with sequins.

A most attractive feature of Miss Mohair's wardrobe is her coronation coat of white mohair with three-quarter stand-out sleeves with about five-inch turn-back cuffs which are appliqued with lace and embroidered with sequins and rhinestones. The low-cut yoke and front panels are also appliqued.

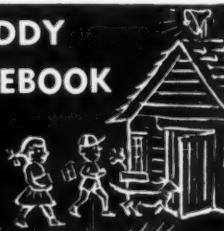
A complete resume of the 40th annual meeting, show and sale will be featured in the September issue of the Sheep and Goat Raiser, together with pictures featuring the coronation.

**Welcome to
Wool Fiesta Week
Tejas Motor
Hotel**
"WEST TEXAS' FINEST"
AND
RESTAURANT AND
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San Angelo — J. W. (Jack) Jolley

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1959 RECORD AT RAMBOUILLET SALES:

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Highest Overall Average of Any Breeder in the San Angelo Sale

Range Rams Sold Early at \$30.00 Per Head

Ram Lambs For Sale Now at \$30.00 Per Head

(YOU PICK THEM)

**Please Return Any Ram That is Not Satisfactory —
I Want to Make Him Good**

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By WALTER GRAY

Bureau of Business Research
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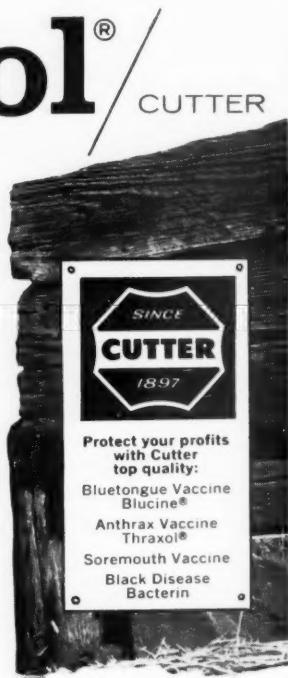


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LAST YEAR Texas' more than 8,000 Angora goat raisers clipped a record-breaking 20,207,000 pounds of mohair — a 10% increase over 1957 production, and 97% of the nation's total. The total value of the 1958 Texas mohair clip was \$13,741,000. This was a decrease, however, from the \$15,483,000 value of the 1957 clip. Texas producers received an average of 84¢ for mohair marketed in the 1957 season (April, 1957, through March, 1958), but the average price paid for mohair from April, 1958, through January, 1959, was 68¢, or nearly 20% lower than the average market price of the preceding year.

Part of the increased production in 1958 resulted from a larger number of goats clipped (3,247,000, as compared with 3,062,000 in 1957). Another contributing factor, the result of long-range selective breeding, was a .2 pound increase in average fleece weight. The average fleece weight clipped, which has steadily increased for a number of years, was 6.2 pounds last year.

The 1958 decrease in value of sales denotes the market fluctuations which have affected the industry since the end of World War II. Limited in its uses because it is coarse and scratchy unless blended with softer fibers, mohair is classified as a specialty fiber by textile manufacturers. As such, its luster, length, strength, and dyeing qualities make it valuable in manufacturing upholstery, drapery, clothing, and carpeting materials. However, extensive use of less expensive synthetic fibers, chiefly nylon and rayon, and the changed styles which have resulted therefrom, have nearly eliminated mohair from its once primary markets,

automobile and furniture upholstery. (It is noteworthy that Texas leads the nation in not only mohair production, but also in output of cotton, wool, and the materials from which synthetic fibers are made — and that each of these competes strongly with the others.)

Introduced in 1849

Angora goats were first brought to this country from Turkey 110 years ago. Because they thrive on plants which are detrimental to the development of choice grass pastures and the production of farm crops, they were brought to the Southwest in 1853 for brush extermination purposes. At the turn of this century Angoras in the United States existed almost exclusively in the Southwest. A majority of the goats are now in the dry, rugged Edwards Plateau region of Texas, which, because of its altitude and vegetation, is ideal for goat raising. Of the other southwestern states, only Arizona and New Mexico have Angoras in noteworthy quantities.

Goats Vital to Area

The Angora goat has become an integral part of the economy of the Edwards Plateau region. The goats are grazed along with sheep and cattle on many of the same ranges. Goats utilize browse, including brush, which is of little or no value to other types of livestock, and which usually hinders the growth of natural grasses. By destroying or controlling such vegetation, goats improve the quality of the range for other types of livestock. They thus confer a double benefit where they are run on range with sheep or cattle. But they also thrive in terrain too rough or broken to accommodate other livestock, and thus make it possible to realize value from large areas of otherwise-useless land. Much of the economic potential of an estimated 2,250,000 acres in the 37 counties of the Edwards Plateau would be lost without the Angoras.

Most of the goat raising is carried on in the central and southern portion of the Plateau, where conditions are most suitable. The leading mohair producing counties are Edwards, Gillespie, Kerr, Kimble, Mason, Real, Sutton, Uvalde, and Val Verde.

Disease Resistant

As the Angora is especially resistant to disease, it requires little care. External parasites are controlled by spraying or dipping the goats with insecticides. Phenothiazine salt effectively controls internal parasites. The greatest threat to the Angora, especially to young or newly shorn goats, is exposure to chilling temperatures or cold rains. Goats are usually sheltered for six weeks following the shearing season.

If range browse is short in the winter months or during droughts, raisers must supply feed. Roughage, oats, peanut hay, cottonseed cake or meal, or any kind of grain is fed them if the necessity arises. Also, during the kidding season (March-April) mothers are usually fed and sheltered.

Mohair Has Fine Qualities

The Angora is clipped twice a year in Texas. The spring clipping season ordinarily begins late in January and

TEXAS MOHAIR PRODUCTION

Year	Production (thousands of pounds)	Cash Receipts (thousands of dollars)	Goats Clipped (thousands)
1948	15,184	7,278	2,956
1949	12,314	5,788	2,306
1950	12,648	9,735	2,168
1951	12,280	14,613	2,233
1952	11,670	11,437	2,121
1953	12,160	10,822	1,994
1954	13,997	10,218	2,233
1955	16,401	13,613	2,546
1956	17,616	14,974	2,700
1957	18,432	15,483	2,808
1958	20,207	13,741	2,864

lasts through early April. The fall season begins late in August and lasts through September and October.

Mohair is more similar to wool than to hair. The mohair fiber is less oily and less serrated, and has a smoother surface and greater uniformity, than wool. There are two chief types of Angora fleece, which is classified by "ringlet" type. "Tight-lock" mohair, fine and lustrous, is the most desirable type because its spinning qualities make it valuable in producing fine velvets and upholstery materials. "Flat-lock" mohair is bulkier, wavier, heavier, and less lustrous than "tight-lock," and is used in correspondingly less valuable materials. The "flat-lock" fleece was once used extensively in automobile upholstery. A third type, "fluffy fleece," is so easily broken and torn on the range that its value as a marketable product is negligible.

The weight, texture, and diameter

of the mohair fiber is determined for the most part by the age and sex of the goat. Mohair classed as "fall kid," clipped when the goat is six months old, and "spring kid," clipped six months later, command the best prices on the mohair market because kid fiber is lighter and is finer in texture and diameter than any other. Yearling mohair, clipped at eighteen months, is more desirable than adult mohair, which all goats produce at their fourth clipping. Also, bucks produce coarser fleece than wethers, and wethers' fleece is coarser than that from does. Maximum staple length (four to six inches for one-half year's growth) is reached in the first year. At two years of age the goat will have attained its maximum production of mohair per pound of body weight; one year later, maximum fleece weight is determined. Not until the eighth year of the goat's life does its fleece attain

(Continued on page 44)



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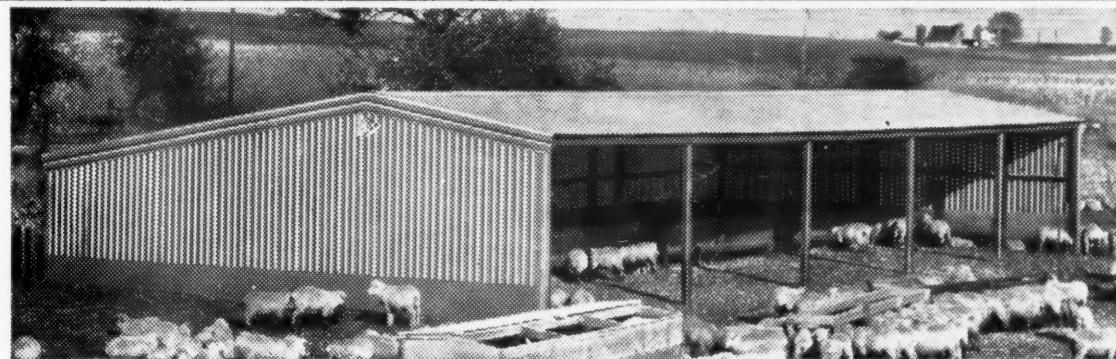
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Texas Mohair

(Continued from page 43)

maximum fiber diameter. The most reliable time to tell whether a goat is going to produce a good grade of mohair is at eighteen months of age; the herds are therefore culled of unde-

sirable goats after their "yearling clip."

The best Angora specimens are completely covered with mohair except on the lower face and legs. Their fleece will contain a minimum amount of kemp, a short, coarse, ribbon-shaped hair which grows along the shoulders and backbone. Kemp, which cannot be removed by combing, may cause as much as 18% loss of the mohair clip. In finished products

kemp's stiff, bristle-like qualities show up all the more prominently because it rarely dyes well. Selective breeding in the United States has done much to minimize the number of goats producing excessive quantities of kemp. This is a major reason why mohair produced in this country is of decidedly better quality than that produced in the two other leading mohair producing nations, Turkey and the Union of South Africa.

War Affects Mohair Production

In the early 1920's a rapid increase in the demand for mohair was created by the expanding automobile industry. As a soft cushion formed by mohair pile fabric is not only comfortable and durable, but allows air circulation around and under the passenger's body, practically all automobiles manufactured in the period 1922-1942 were upholstered with some type of mohair. At the end of World War II, reduced demand for mohair partly as result of wartime stockpiling, sent the mohair market spiraling downward so rapidly that the existence of the industry seemed threatened. From 1945 to 1949 alone the number of goats clipped declined by 33%. In 1949 the market price of mohair averaged 47c per pound. The number of goats clipped annually in Texas continued to decline until 1954.

Support Helps

The inclusion of support for mohair in the Agriculture Act of 1949 encouraged the ranchers to continue production, but it was not until 1954 that the number of goats and the yearly production of mohair began to show promise of the substantial and continued increases which have occurred since that time. As annual production continues to increase, and with market prices stabilized near the 70c government support level, it appears that the mohair industry has weathered a period of serious threat to its continued existence.

The Future Uncertain

Future market prospects for mohair are conditioned by the success of the raisers' efforts to stimulate the demand for their fiber. That is left up to the raisers to encourage the market for their product is somewhat of an anomaly of the industry. For finer quality mohair is recognized by textile

manufacturers as a fiber of superior quality which readily lends itself to the weaving process, dyes with "remarkable clarity of color," and is a valuable content of high quality fabrics. Scarcity of mohair, however, creates no crisis for textile manufacturers because, as has already been noted, it can be replaced by cheaper synthetics. (Paradoxically, mohair cannot be extensively substituted for synthetics.) Having little incentive to promote the production or consumption of a fiber which is of admittedly superior quality, the textile manufacturers have left the task to the Angora raisers.

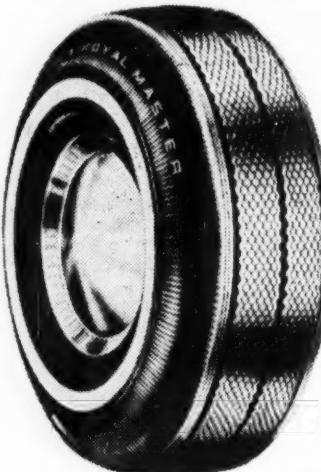
This spring the Texas Angora Goat Raisers Association announced a program to develop a demand for greater use of their product. Significantly greater demand, however, depends to a great extent on many market variables over which mohair producers have little or no control. Any future apparel styles predicated on fabrics resulting from experiments, blending mohair with synthetics, wool, or cotton would, of course, increase the market for mohair. Otherwise, future market demands will likely expand or contract depending upon how well mohair competes with synthetics without sacrificing price. It is possible, of course, that some important new area of mohair use will be developed, but at present it appears that the most promising prospects for increased usage exist in its combination with other materials in the production of fabrics for clothing. Unless there is a reversion to pre-1940 styles in automobile or household furniture upholstery, the mohair producers will probably have to rely chiefly on the use of mohair in new fabrics if they are to succeed in significantly stimulating demand for their product.

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Foxtail Johnson Objects

SOME SAY we oughta give Kroosheff what he wants and have the agony over with. But is the world ours to give?

What a drouth! The streams of Arizona have just about stopped runnin' this summer, but the politiuns haven't.

There's quite a few people around here that's better bluffers than I am. Some of 'em's so good at it they've got themselves fooled.

Don't fret us none that the railroad has stopped passenger service to Hardscrabble. Nobody here wants to go no place and the only travelers that ever stopped off here was revenoers.

Yeah, boy? Everbody makes mistakes. But you don't have to get in such an all-fired rush to be like everybody else.

Our county agent, Snakeroot Carter, tells us to plant Bermuda for cheap pasture. We're ready to folter his advice, soon as we find some pasture land that wasn't took over long ago by Bermuda, Johnson grass and hossnettle.

Hez Hackberry has sold his dairy and bought a cotton farm. Along with it he bought a whole new set of opinions about butter and oleo.

This collum has three state governors as reg'l'r readers. One of 'em is Earl Long and the other two is bound to wind up the same way.

Agriculture dept. forecasts biggest crops ever of peaches, plums and pears. And around here there's so many squawberries that if we process 'em all we can use squawberry cordial for paint thinner.

Uncle Zeke Friggins has been on social security a year and a half and finds \$46 a month so unsecure that it's makin' him plumb unsocial.

A salesman is circulatin' around the flat, offerin' shares in a uranium mine that'll make us rich in three months. But he ain't makin' no sales. He's the same feller that sold us stock in a fly-paper factory the year before DDT come in.

After August 17, licker will be just as legal in Oklahoma as anywhere else. And just as pizen, too, we bet.

Sevral neighbor families plans to tour some of the national parks this summer and see the sights. But Len Hippie says that any man with a flock of wimmen folks in the house, and gets up before breakfast, can see plenty sights right at home.

See by the papers that Nixon is goin' to Moscow. Well, if he has to give the Reds somethin', here's hopin' it's only California.

Drug stores around here ain't doin' no business at all in pain killer. Maybe us Squawberry Flatters don't feel pain as frequent as other people, but when we do it's the kind nothin'll kill.

You, there! If you're about to buy and pay cash, don't. Use the money for the down payment on somethin' that costs more.

Americans is great people for fun, and for them there's no fun like buyin' things they can't afford.

When Bermuda was a weed around here, it was plumb beyond control. Now that everybody plants it for pleasure, it dies off in hundred-acre blocks.

My spouse, Manzanita, says all the advice I hand out so free and easy is bad, and I'd cause people a lotta grief if they wasn't smart enough to listen to her advice and pay me no nevermind.

So everybody thinks your troubles is trifles? Well, maybe the majority is right again.

Tell your woman she's wonderful and she does one of two things. She tries to live up to it, or she tries to find out what you've been puttin' over on her.

Gov. Earl Long wants a divorce 'cause his wife said he was crazy. If every husband with the same grounds got a divorce, there'd be about two married couples left.

To be sure of a nice long vacation, leave so much work undone you'll be afraid to come back to it.

Grandma Whephey says she knows why artists most often paint their females plumb bare. Wimmen's clothes is terrible expensive.

Josh Blicker says his oldest boy has got very little in his head and that lit-

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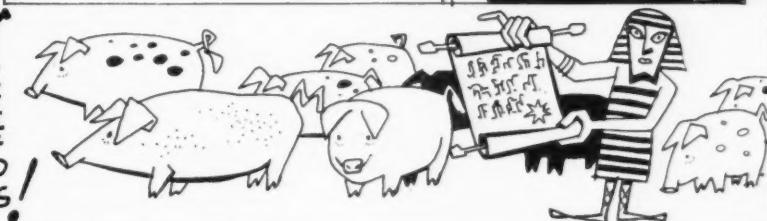
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**IN THE EARLY DAYS**

MANY OF THE FARMERS OF IRELAND ACTUALLY THATCHED THEIR CATTLE TO KEEP THEM DRY IN RAINY WEATHER!

**IN ANCIENT EGYPT**

SWINE WERE SUBJECT TO A PASTURE TAX, AND BREEDERS OF THE ANIMALS WERE OBLIGED TO TAKE OUT STATE LICENSES!

tle is somethin' that oughtn't to be in nobody's head.

* * *

Our parson says the stores of this community is open seven days a week and he's plumb sorry he can't say the same for the minds.

* * *

Forests burned up. Ranges burned up. Pastures burned up. And us voters burned up about a feeble guverment plumb helpless to solve a little problem like drouth.

* * *

Highway Dept. goes to a lot of bother to tell us about road conditions, but not about conditions where we'll be drivin'. What about the de-tours?

* * *

More birds than ever around here

these mornin's, singin' and squawkin' louder'n ever. But us Squawberry Flatters ain't the kind to let birds run our lives. Don't wake up no earli'n usual.

TEXANS EAT LITTLE LAMB

WHILE Texas produces 5.2 million sheep and lambs annually—17 percent of the 31 million grown in this country—only about 1.6 percent is consumed in Texas. A Texan consumes only about one-third as much lamb as the average person in the United States. Increasing lamb consumption would decrease many of the worries of the sheepman.

RUGS BURN, TOO

UPON REPORT of a bracero being seriously burned because he was wearing the highly inflammable synthetic shirt which burned like a flash of powder, attention was called to a report in a national consumers' publication about rugs and carpets.

"Acrlan, if it once starts flaming, will burn with the violence of a chemical fire."

Blankets and drapes do the same thing.

The threat to the family from flash fire of synthetic carpets, drapes, upholstery and clothing is most serious and more and more attention is being given to it by organizations interested in the welfare of the public.

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A RANCH character showed up at his usual haunt wearing a sad expression. "What's the matter?" he was asked by a friend.

"I just haven't any luck," the character muttered.

"Why?"

"Well three weeks ago my grandfather died and left me \$30,000 and last week an uncle left me \$40,000.00.

"So, what's the beef?"

"This week," said the cowboy with a shake of his head, "nothing."

THE teacher decided the students in her class should write a girl or boy in a foreign country and little Willie was handed the name of a girl from Holland for his pen pal.

That night he shocked his mother by saying, "Guess what, Mom, I got a girl in Dutch."

A TERRIBLY jealous woman used to submit her husband to a regular inspection every evening. The slightest hair discovered on his coat would lead to the most frightful of scenes.

One night, finding nothing at all, she burst into tears and wept: "Even bald women, now!"

THE sweet young thing was complaining about a stiff neck and sore arm after a recent weekend. "How come?" asked Cutie Cathead.

"We were necking in a drive-in," answered the S.Y.T.

"Why should that give you a stiff neck?"

"We were in different cars."

DOLLY Delaine reports that sack dress designers are now producing nightgowns called the knapsack.

THRIFT is a wonderful virtue—especially in ancestors, smiles Miss Twenty Sections.

Fine Wool and . . . Clippings

WORRY is interest paid on trouble before it falls due.

IT'S A sure sign of old age when the gleam in your eye is from the sun hitting your bifocals.

MANY persons might have attained to wisdom had they not assumed that they already possessed it.—Seneca.

LET another man praise thee, and not thine own mouth; a stranger, and not thine own lips. Proverbs 27:2.

IF a man could have half his wishes he would double his troubles.

—Benjamin Franklin

YOUNG woman to groceryman: "I would like a pint of oysters, please."

"Large or small?" asked the groceryman. Faced with an unexpected decision, she thought a moment. "Well," she reasoned, "they're for a man with a size 15 collar."

THE man on relief was so accustomed to having everything done for him that he went out and married a widow with three children.

YOU can do a lot with an old house these days if you're handy with money, says Floote Kelly.

MOUNTAINEER to his child bride, "Another report card like this, Fanny Mae, and I'm gonna git a divorce from you!"

THE DOG trailed little Tommy into the class room. The teacher, wanting to be polite even though a dog had joined her class, patted the puppy and asked, "What kind of dog is it, Tommy?"

"Oh, most any kind," answered Tommy, "You might call him a Cocker Scandal."

A RUSSIAN worker left the factory every night pushing a wheelbarrow full of straw. Every night the guard searched the straw but found nothing and passed the worker through the gate. This went on night after night. After a month the guard broke down and pleaded with the worker: "I'm going to be sent to the Urals so you can talk freely with me. I give you my word I won't tell. What are you stealing?"

"Wheelbarrows," the worker confessed.

"DO YOU give your nickel to the Sunday School?" asked the mother.

"No, Ma, I lost it."

"That makes three Sundays in a row you've lost your money."

"I know, Ma, but that kid's luck can't hold out forever."

A MEMBER of the Harvard University faculty, noted for his tact, was awakened at 4:00 A.M. by his telephone. "Your dog is barking and keeping me awake," said an irate woman's voice.

The professor thanked her and hung up. The following morning at four the woman's telephone rang. "Madam," said the professor, "I have no dog."

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THE good old horse-and-buggy days; then you lived until you died and not until you were just run over.

THEY say poverty is no disgrace—but that's about all you can say for it.

WIFE (reading from an insurance pamphlet): "A large percentage of the accidents occur in the kitchen."

Husband: "Yes, and what's worse, we men have to eat them and pretend we enjoy them."

TWO former schoolmates met at a class reunion.

"What kind of husband do you have?" asked one.

"Well, let me put it this way," answered the other. "If he mentions Rose in his sleep, he's definitely talking about flowers."

VETERAN: "While I was in the South Pacific, I saw the strangest bird. It lays square eggs and talks."

Frosh: "What does it say?"

Vet.: "Ouch!"

MATH Teacher: If I lay three eggs here and five over there, how many will I have?

Pupil: Frankly, sir, I don't believe you can do it.

WHEN the happy father of nine daughters heard that at last he had a boy, he went on a week-long celebration that broke several records. On the seventh day somebody asked him: "Whom does it look like: you or your wife?"

"I don't know," the proud parent chortled happily. "We haven't noticed his face yet."

SEATED side-by-side in a tavern, the two men were busily partaking of intoxicating brew. "Hank," said one, "I noticed that you drink a lot. Does your tongue burn after you've had quite a bit?"

Hank pondered the question, then drawled: "Well, I don't rightly know, Joe. I've never been drunk enough to light it."

THE father of twins was in a predicament. He couldn't tell the babies apart. He thought of various ways to identify them; he couldn't cut their hair differently because they didn't have enough hair to use. Their eyes were the same shade; their chubby noses the same; he was just out of luck. Finally, he had an inspiration and had their names tattooed on their backs, "Mary" and "Jim."

LOOKING for something different and nice for a Christmas gift for my sister, I decided on a pair of pajamas made of bright scenic prints of the natural wonders of the west, and had the store send them to her. Shortly I received this letter:

"Dear Brother: I don't mind having '10,000 feet high' indicated on my bosom, but I certainly resent 'greatest natural span' across my bottom!"

THE wife of a middle-aged business executive met him at his office late one afternoon. As they were going down in the elevator, it stopped and a high-octane secretary got on. Poking the executive in the ribs, she said gaily: "Hello, cutie pie!"

Unperturbed, the executive's wife leaned over with a smile and announced: "I'm Mrs. Pie."

THE manager was about to leave his office and enter the general office when he paused and listened.

"How dare you kiss me like that," said a female voice. "I won't stand for it. Things like that show what sort of an opinion you have of the girls who work here . . . besides you forgot to lock the door."

A PENNY goes a long way today. You can carry it around for weeks before you find something you can buy with it.

THE talkative lady was telling her husband about the bad manners of a recent visitor. "If that woman yawned once while I was talking to her," she said, "she yawned ten times."

"Perhaps she wasn't yawning, dear," the husband said. "Maybe she wanted to say something."

"I'M warning you, he's a wolf. Why, he'll rip the dress right off your back."

"So what? I'll wear an old dress."

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The Mohair Industry In South Africa

By G. MARINCOWITZ
Agricultural Research Station,
Pretoria

The history of the mohair industry in South Africa is an interesting one, but one of which many of us know very little. In this, the first of a series of articles on the Angora goat to be published in Farming in South Africa, the writer outlines briefly how the first Angoras were imported into the Union, how the industry managed to survive hard times and the renewal of interest in the industry since 1950.

THE ORIGINAL home of the Angora goat is probably Asia Minor. During the 19th century Turkey was the most important mohair-producing country, while the province of Angora was famous for the superb quality of its mohair. The soil and climate of this area are considered eminently suitable for the growth of long, silky hair, even in dogs, cats, rabbits and rats.

Before 1820, all mohair produced in Turkey was handspun and handwoven by the peasants. The finished article was exported to Europe, where it was soon in great demand. Raw mohair was exported for the first time in 1820, as Turkish law had prohibited the export of mohair before this date.

In 1835 England began to process raw mohair. The industry developed rapidly and the demand for mohair increased enormously. In order to meet the demand, the Angora goat was crossed with the Kurd or common goat. This crossbreeding became so general that the original purebred Angora goat became extremely rare. The new type is larger, more hardy and produces a heavy, coarse fleece.

The original well-bred Angora is described as fairly small with long (8 in. to 10 in.), glossy, silky ringlets.

The fleece weighed from three to four pounds and was rather dry, as it contained only very little oil. This goat could withstand considerable heat and cold, except for a few days after shearing.

It was, however, not resistant to dampness, was susceptible to pneumonia and was of slighter build than the common goat. For this reason farmers allowed their goats to sleep in their houses on many a cold winter's night.

Many attempts have been made to farm with Angora goats in other countries, usually with little success. As soon as the goat was moved from its natural habitat in the Turkish mountains, its hair deteriorated and it lost all its characteristic qualities.

Angora Imported

In 1838, Colonel Henderson imported 12 Angora sires and one dam to South Africa. A male kid was born during the voyage. These goats were taken to the Caledon district, but the 12 rams later proved to be useless for breeding purposes. The progeny of the male kid were nevertheless in great demand for crossing with the Boar goat. This crossing was not carried out for the purpose of mohair.

WORLD MOHAIR PRODUCTION (million pounds)

	1912	1930	1938	1945	1948	1953	1956
U. S. A.	4.0	16.0	16.8	22.3	16.6	12.8	18.2
Turkey	12.4	11.0	16.8	9.0	14.5	16.5	16.1
S.A. and S.W.A.	23.5	12	4.8	4.3	3.2	6.2	9.0
Basutoland	—	—	1.0	—	1.7	1.1	7.3
	39.9	39.0	39.4	45.6	36.0	36.6	43.3

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hair production, but it was found that goats which had Angora blood were less susceptible to scab, were marketable at an earlier age and produced particularly tender and tasty meat.

From 1838 to 1857 the agricultural association of Ewellendam made several unsuccessful attempts to import Angora goats. In 1857 Messrs. Mosenthal of Port Elizabeth succeeded in importing 30 Angora goats and several shiploads were subsequently imported.

The Sultan of Turkey prohibited any further exportation of Angora goats in 1880, and in the same year, a serious outbreak of pneumonia occurred amongst the Angora goats in the Cape Colony. In order to prevent the spreading of the disease, some 40,000 Angora goats were destroyed so that the present herds are now reasonably immune to infectious pneumonia.

Turkey allowed the importation of two further shiploads of Angora goats, but since that time no further imports have been permitted. This has probably acted as an impetus to better breeding and management, for today our purebred Angora goats yield a fleece of an even better quality than that of the Turkish goat. Production increased rapidly from 870 pounds in 1857 to its highest peak of 23½ million pounds in 1912.

From 1912 to 1956 world production of mohair was maintained at a fairly constant level of 40 million pounds per year. It is characteristic, however, that production fluctuates considerably in the various countries. The United States showed an increase in production from 1912 to 1945, whereas South African production decreased. Several severe drouths, the depression of the 1930's and the war years were a serious threat to the industry. The large-scale replacement of Angora goats by Merino sheep caused production to drop from 23.5 million pounds in 1912, when South Africa produced 60 percent of the world's production to 3.2 million pounds in 1948.

HAY AND STRAW

THE WOOL Growers Association at Minneapolis has the following advice to offer to the wool producers:

"One of our serious problems with woolen and worsted mills is the excessive amount of hay and straw found in fleeces."

"It is almost impossible to find machinery that will take this out completely. Often the hay and straw becomes pulverized into small pieces and does not show up again until it is found in the finished cloth."

"While some of our fleeces are badly infested with hay and straw due to feeding from racks, we are quite sure that much of it is also due to shearing on a barn floor or throwing the fleeces where hay and straw is prevalent."

Care should be taken to keep the fleeces as clean and free as possible from hay and straw or other foreign matter. The manufacturer will reflect his satisfaction in the way of better prices.

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Buying barbed wire of uncertain origin and quality (that varies from too soft to too brittle) is a gamble that calls for keeping fingers crossed. At first glance, such wire may look like a good buy.

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10 Things Every Family Should Have

1. A DOCTOR. A physician who is thoroughly familiar with the medical histories of each individual in your family can literally be a life saver in an emergency. Because he knows all the medical facts about you and yours, he needn't devote much time asking questions about background and habits when attending you. If possible, choose a doctor who lives nearby and have the whole family checked annually.

2. A CLERGYMAN. Young or old, there are times in everyone's life when he needs spiritual guidance and comfort. It is often enough just to know that there is someone to whom you can turn to in confidence in order to weather a storm. Much misunderstanding — between husband and wife, parents and children — could be avoided if those concerned had a third party, a real friend to consult. Whether your clergyman is a priest, minister or rabbi, he will be glad to talk to you — or just listen — whenever you're troubled.

3. A HOUSEHOLD INVENTORY. Most families are richer than they think! But they are so close to what they possess, that few have an itemized, added-up idea of what they own. What's the difference? Plenty! To have a household inventory on record is to have: *a*, a comforting measure of the worldly goods your labors have earned; *b*, quick evidence in event of loss or theft; *c*, a definite, rather than a guessed, estimate of how much fire and casualty insurance you should have; *d*, a check-list against which your insurance agent can work to give you really adequate protection; *e*, the basis for an important part of your will.

4. A CHECKING ACCOUNT. There are several excellent reasons for this: canceled checks are proof positive of payments. They provide records of expenditures that are worth their weight in diamonds around income tax time. They permit you to keep track of exactly where your money is going. And they are far safer to send through the mails than cash.

5. A PETTY CASH FUND. A hundred situations may arise when a few dimes, quarters or dollars can rescue a family from inconvenience — or embarrassment. Idea: have four or five dollars in small change in the family sugar bowl, use the honor system for replacement.

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Being a good provider means more than just bringing home the bacon. It means giving your family peace of mind, a chance for growth, long-range security, some fun.

Not every family, of course, has the same goals in life. The Browns may have their hearts set on a trip around the world while the Smiths prefer to spend that kind of money on a home.

But experts agree that, no matter how different personal tastes may be, there are certain things — and people — every family should have at their disposal. To be precise, there are ten such "musts."

6. A SAFETY DEPOSIT BOX. It costs pennies weekly, can save many dollars by protecting important papers; stocks, bonds, marriage and birth certificates, property deeds, insurance policies. Valuables like jewelry that are seldom used belong there, too.

7. A REFERENCE LIBRARY. Because personal growth is essential to family happiness, no home should be without certain books: a good dictionary, an up-to-date atlas, a reliable almanac, a book of quotations, a comprehensive encyclopedia. They needn't take up a lot of room or be prohibitively expensive, either. One new encyclopedia, for example, comes in just 12 compact, easy-to-read volumes, sells exclusively through bookstores for \$60, complete.

8. A WILL. It may not be pleasant to contemplate, but it's an undeniable necessity. Because laws vary from state to state, you can save your heirs additional heartache by providing for them as you wish them to be provided for. When there is no will and there is property at stake, legal fees and papers can eat up much of the inheritance before it is ever divided. For personal peace of mind, then, and your family's long-range security, have a will drawn. Review it every few years, too, because in the interim you may accumulate assets that aren't covered by it.

9. A FAMILY PLOT. Another unhappy necessity. But you can avoid a lot of future grief by choosing this while there is no necessity for it. Done when you can be choosy, you assure yourself that it will be a family decision arrived at without the pressures of time, grief or financial burden.

10. A LONG-RANGE GOAL. This is for pleasure, pure and simple. It may be an auto trip through the United States . . . learning French . . . a beautiful garden — anything. The important thing is that it should be something in which every member of the family can participate. Everyone involved in an auto trip, for example, can read up on different states, make suggestions on what to see, plot the route on a map. So what if a few disagreements crop up or voices tangle as ideas pop up fast and furious? That's half the fun of being a family!

— And in planning, remember that you can rely upon the assistance and friendly advice of your local banker.

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TIMELY VETERINARY SUGGESTIONS . . .

CONTROL OF TAPEWORMS AND ROUNDWORMS IN SHEEP

Tapeworms Infect Sheep of All Ages and Breeds

AMONG ANIMAL parasites occurring in sheep, is the tapeworm *Moniezia expansa*. Phenothiazine does not control tapeworms even though it is so successful in removing roundworms in sheep. Widespread use of phenothiazine as the only worm treatment for sheep has led to neglect of treatments designed to remove tapeworms.

Occurrence

Sheep of all ages and breeds may be infected by tapeworms, although greatest damages and losses occur in lambs. Postmortem records have shown infections throughout the country. A seasonal peak occurs in spring and early summer.

The most common and most important species of tapeworm infecting sheep is *Moniezia expansa*. The worms are found in the small intestine, where they may reach a length of 10 feet and a width somewhat greater than a half inch. Each worm is attached to the inner lining of the small intestine by its "head." It gets its nourishment by absorption, directly through its body wall, of the digested and partly digested contents of the

sheep's intestine. The tapeworm is grayish-white and is composed of a series of segments. The segments are not individual worms, but break off the main chain from time to time and pass to the outside in the droppings.

Symptoms

The easiest way to tell whether your sheep have serious infections of tapeworms is to examine their droppings closely from time to time for segments of the tapeworms. So long as you find no segments or just a few, on repeated examinations, it is not likely that your flock is heavily infected.

Sometimes sheep have both tapeworms and roundworms at the same time, but may show symptoms only of roundworm infection. The external symptoms of roundworm infection are loss of weight, dull wool, pale skin and mucous membranes, diarrhea in the earlier stages of infection, and edema. In the recovery period sheep may be constipated. None of these symptoms are typical of tapeworm infection except, in general, diarrhea. Under farm conditions where lambs may be infected with both roundworms and tapeworms, symptoms of tapeworm infection are generally hid-

den by symptoms of roundworm infection.

Sheep heavily infected by tapeworms have been known to die before symptoms were noticed. Many cases of diarrhea in sheep have been diagnosed as due to roundworm infection when actually the diarrhea should have indicated tapeworm infection. Heavy roundworm infection frequently results in constipation, the pellets being small, dry, and hard. Heavy tapeworm infection, on the other hand, results in scouring or softened feces. In cases where roundworms are not involved and where death occurs from tapeworm infection, the symptoms are usually stiffness in gait (the animal may even be down in the hindquarters), and diarrhea, except in acute cases where the animal dies suddenly and in good condition. Heavy infection in a flock may be accompanied by death losses.

Prevention

Prevention of infection with tapeworms depends on pasture rotation and medication. Sheep become infected when they eat the intermediate host, a small free-living mite which crawls up on vegetation. Pasture rotation, in prevention of tapeworm infection means changing ewes and lambs to clean pasture at frequent intervals starting with warm weather.

Treatment

Adult sheep known to be infected with tapeworms should receive two medications, the first at the onset of warm weather and the second by mid-June, unless treatment would inter-

fer with lambing. Heavily infected lambs should be treated when they approach 40-pound size.

One of the drugs for treating tapeworm infection in sheep is lead arsenate. The most convenient way to give lead arsenate is along with the phenothiazine drench. Phenothiazine-lead arsenate mixture may be purchased in the liquid or bolus forms. The mixture of phenothiazine - lead arsenate should be shaken thoroughly before each lamb is drenched.



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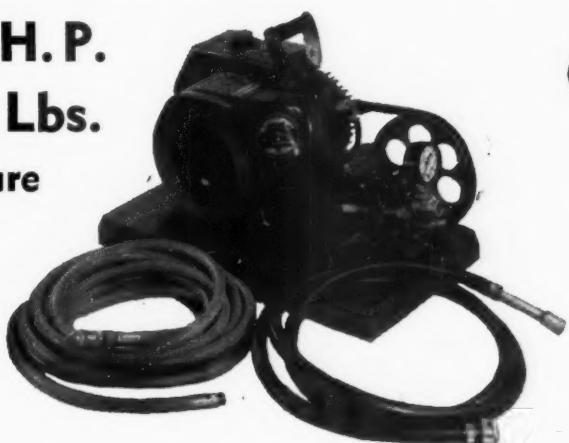
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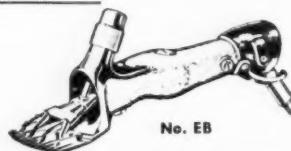
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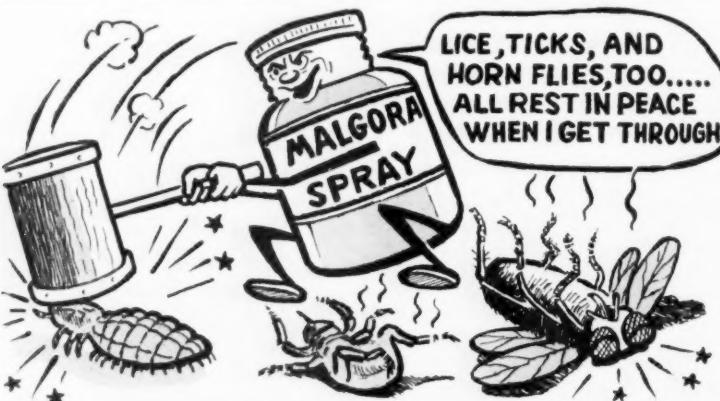
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MARK ONE UP FOR ATOMIC ENERGY . . .

Blow Fly May Be Eliminated

By O. C. FISHER

Congressman, 21st District, Texas
(Special to this Magazine)

Research Pays Off

In order to be better able to appraise the outlook, perhaps a brief history of what has been done in this field thus far is required. Actually, the success in experiments in recent years in finding a method for destroying this insect has been nothing short of phenomenal. For this, great praise and appreciation is due the scientists in USDA's Division of Entomology, in which the Kerrville station has taken a prominent part.

When President Eisenhower and President Lopez Mateos of Mexico met in Acapulco several weeks ago two subjects of particular interest to Texas were on the agenda: The Diablo Dam on the Rio Grande, and a possible joint effort to control and eradicate the screwworm. Senator Johnson also discussed these subjects with Mateos.

The idea of a united war in the Southwest on this deadly insect was hatched in the Entomology Research Division of the Department of Agriculture where, encouraged by experiments in Florida and the Caribbean area, the scientists turned their attention to the native home of the blow fly—Texas, Mexico, and the Southwest. And since Mexico provides a year around breeding place for this insect, the need for a joint arrangement became apparent. Therefore, our entomologists inspired the high-level discussions.

There he reported that the greatest advance in the utilization of atomic energy for the practical control of an insect had been made against the screwworm by saturating a screwworm-infested area with male screwworm flies made sexually sterile by exposure to gamma rays.

The doctor pointed out that winter weather kills out established infestations each year except in South Texas



Female screwworm fly.



U. S. D. A. PHOTOGRAPH

Cochliomyia Americana egg mass on portion of scab removed from wound of a goat.

and the southern part of Arizona and California. The insect lives the year around in Mexico, he added.

Recalling that the screwworm did not exist in southeastern United States until 1933, Dr. Knippling estimated that since the infestation began in that area alone the total cost to livestock growers has been \$240 million. It has, of course, been much higher in Texas. This gives us an idea of the significance of this eradication program.

Although technical, the story of early experiments that led to actual field tests is very interesting. Having determined that X-ray irradiation at the proper stage in the development of certain insects causes sexual sterility without serious adverse effects on their behavior, the scientists proceeded to explore the possibility of using sterile males of the screwworm as a means of its control.

Exploratory research under laboratory conditions demonstrated these facts: (1) Exposure of screwworm pupae (the resting stage) to dosages of X-rays or gamma rays result in complete sterility of the flies that subsequently emerge from the pupae; (2), a dosage of about 3,000 roentgens causes sterility in males; about 4,000 causes sterility in females; (3) sexual behavior of irradiated insects is normal, so that the natural wild screwworms cannot discriminate between fertile and sterile screwworms in mating.

Tests were then conducted in laboratory cages to determine if the presence of sexually sterile males in a caged population of normal flies would reduce the reproductive capacity of the normal insects. Various ratios of sterile to fertile males were placed in cages with normal females and the percentage of sterile and fertile eggs produced by the females was determined. These studies showed that if sterile males equaled the number of normal fertile males almost one-half of the females produced infertile eggs. Similarly, if 80 percent of the caged males were sexually sterile about 76 percent of the females produced sterile eggs. The investigation showed also that female flies mated

one time only and if they mated with a sexually sterile male, their biotic potential was destroyed.

Discoveries Applied in Field

Armed with these discoveries, the scientists were ready to do battle with the blow fly outside the caged laboratories.

The first field trials were conducted during 1952 and 1953 on the 16-square-mile island of Sanibel off the coast of Florida, according to Dr. Knippling. This was followed later by an attempted eradication on the small isolated and naturally infested West Indies island of Curacao, comprising 170 square miles. The screwworm population was high. It was an ideal place for a test.

Beginning in March, 1954, studies were made of the natural population density in order to estimate about how many sterile flies should be released.

The screwworms were reared at the Department's Orlando, Florida, laboratory; pupae were irradiated with 5,000 to 7,500 roentgens from a cobalt-60 source, and irradiated pupae were shipped by air to Curacao and released from small airplanes over the island. Releases which started on August 6 were made two times each week at the rate of about 400 males per square mile per week. Sexually sterile females emerging from the irradiated pupae were also released because it is impractical to separate the sexes.

A record was kept of the fertility of screwworm eggs and population decline after starting the releases. Sterile males mated with an average of about 70 percent of the wild females during the first four weeks. No decrease in population was apparent or expected during this period, which is about the maximum period for one generation of the insect. During the second four weeks, however, or the first complete generation of flies after releases of sterile males began, the percentage of sterile eggs increased



U. S. D. A. PHOTOGRAPH

Larvae of the screwworm fly.

considerably and a marked reduction in screwworm population was indicated. No eggs, either fertile or infertile, were collected on the ninth week, and no screwworm cases were thereafter reported. By a week-by-week reduction, the blow fly completely disappeared from the island in the short

(Continued on page 56)

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TEXAS PHENOTHIAZINE CO.
Box 4186 Fort Worth, Texas

Blow Fly May Be Eliminated

(Continued from page 55)

span of nine weeks! A mission had been accomplished. A scientific miracle had been wrought.

Florida and the Southeast

With this record to point to, Dr. Knipling and his associates had no difficulty in obtaining money from Congress for a state-side attack on the blow fly in Florida and the Southeast.

The program there, still going on, is proving "highly successful," according to a report from Dr. Knipling to me on May 14. Sterile fly releases will be continued for some time, however, to assure complete eradication, coupled with an animal inspection program along the Mississippi River to block new infestations.

Now the Southwest

Commenting on the possibilities in the Southwest, the Doctor stated in his report to me: "A great deal of thought has been given to the possibilities of applying the sterile male method for screwworms in the Southwest, but we have always stressed the point that the same procedure followed in the Southeast would not be applicable in the Southwest."

The problem in Texas poses more difficulty, he continued. He believes it would be possible to eliminate the insect from the state utilizing the same procedure followed in Florida. "However," Dr. Knipling explains, "the extensive area south of the border, presumably infested the year around, would represent a constant

source of re-establishment into the state by direct movement of flies. . . .

"Like the Southeast, the winter weather usually reduces the screwworm infested area to a relatively small size as compared to the summer area of spread. The size of the overwintering area varies with the severity of winter but information we have indicates that the size would be similar to the Florida overwintering area or roughly about 50,000 square miles."

Dr. Knipling then goes on to state that once the insect is eliminated in Texas—at a cost somewhat comparable to that required for the Southeast—it might then be possible to prevent re-establishment by continuing releases of sterile males at a lower rate in the barrier zone south of the border.

"If the rate of fly releases necessary to prevent re-establishment is found to be low enough and if the width of the barrier zone in which such releases must be made is not too great, a continuous control program might be practical. In other words, if the annual cost of the program required to maintain eradication were substantially lower than the initial cost of eradication, it might be economically feasible to control the insect."

But even a program of this type would not be successful, this eminent entomologist explains, if it were limited to the Texas-Mexico border. Screwworms also overwinter in parts of Arizona and California. Unless a similar program were feasible in those states, he says the insect could be expected to spread northward and then eastward and enter the state from the west. If a fly release barrier zone were successful, it would require a livestock inspection and treatment program along the Rio Grande to prevent shipment of infested cattle into the

states, particularly through the fly release zone.

It Can Be Done

To lick the screwworm in Texas will be a stupendous task. But it can be done—if everything works right, necessary funds are provided, and there is complete cooperation in the effort. Mexican officials are intrigued by the outlook. They have suggested a cooperative international program. Already representatives of USDA's Animal Disease Eradication Division have entered into an informal agreement with Mexican officials to make a survey of the screwworm situation both south and north of the border. Information obtained in such a survey will be helpful in appraising the feasibility as well as the magnitude of the problem.

Dr. Knipling's group, which included Dr. R. C. Bushland, Superintendent of the Entomology Research Branch at Kerrville, in a rather short period of time has converted the results of research into a real economic pay-off in Florida and the Southeast. Their eyes are now on Texas. And the eyes of Texas are upon them!

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Mr. Anderson was appointed general manager of the Vit-A-Way, Inc., on May 1. He is a native of Canada with more than 25 years in the grain and feed industry, especially in Minnesota, Colorado and California. The appointment was made as a part of the expansion plan of the manufacturer, according to Leo Potishman, President of Vit-A-Way, Inc.

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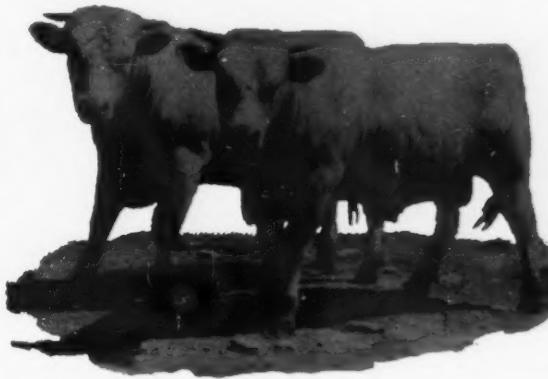
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IN MEMORIAM

MILTON BAUGH, JR.

MILTON (BILL) BAUGH, JR., 43, former Eldorado and Marfa ranchman, died July 4 in the Veterans' Hospital, Big Spring, after an illness of more than a year. He was buried at the Fairmount Cemetery.

Mr. Baugh, a native of Schleicher County, was born October 23, 1915. He attended schools in San Angelo and graduated from San Angelo College and then attended the University of Minnesota. He assumed management, at the age of 21, of a 13-section ranch in Schleicher County that was established by his grandfather, the late George E. Baugh.

Mr. Baugh entered the military service in 1940 as a private and was discharged in 1945 as a captain in the Engineer Corps. He saw service in Iran, Germany and France.

After returning home he ranched south of Marfa, until he and Miss Mary Heffley of Marfa married in 1946 and ranched in Presidio County until 1958 when they moved to San Angelo. He was employed as a sales representative for the San-Tex Feed and Mineral Co.

He is survived by his wife, three children, Milton, III, 12; Elizabeth Abbott, 11; and Aubrey Lewis, II, 7; his father, Milton Baugh, Sr., of Eldorado; one brother, A. A. Baugh of Eldorado; two sisters, Mrs. Jack E. Brown of San Angelo, and Mrs. L. T. Van Eman of Marfa; four uncles, Aubrey Baugh of Marfa, L. L. Baugh of San Antonio, C. T. DeBerry of Brownwood, and Dr. E. M. Deberry of Sonora and six aunts, Mrs. Josh Ewing of Eldorado, Mrs. T. R. Spence of College Station, Mrs. Ira Hall, Mrs. C. P. Broome, and Mrs. A. T. Davis of San Angelo, and Mrs. E. R. Thurman of Phoenix, Arizona.

J. C. DEVELIN

JOSEPH CHUBB DEVELIN, 69, of Snyder, Texas, died in Mexico, May 23, after an extended illness. Mr. Develin was born in Germantown, Pennsylvania, in 1889. In 1915 he moved to San Angelo, where he engaged in ranching about 15 years, was president of the San Angelo Country Club and was one of the founders of the Tom Green County Library. Surviving are a daughter, Mrs. Arthur Blanchard, and a son, John Chubb Develin, both of Snyder.

MRS. HERBERT SIMON

MRS. HERBERT SIMON, 51, Kimble County ranchwoman, died at her ranch home following a heart attack July 4. She was buried at the Copperas Cemetery. Mrs. Simon was born Lola Parker at Noxville in Kimble County, June 8, 1908.

She was married to Herbert Simon December 26, 1924. They lived in the Copperas community. Mrs. Simon was a member of Copperas Methodist Church and the Order of the Eastern Star.

Survivors include her husband, three sons, Howard Simon of Springdale, Arkansas, and Charles and Gene Simon, both of Junction; a daughter, Gayle Simon of the home; her father, J. A. Parker of Roosevelt; two brothers, C. A. Parker of Roosevelt, and Bert Parker of Christoval; two sisters, Mrs. Bertha Leifeste of Killeen, and Mrs. Ernest Dunbar of Junction, and two grandchildren.

ALFRED SAUER

ALFRED SAUER, 87, prominent Doss ranchman, died July 14, following a lengthy illness. He was buried at the St. Peter Cemetery.

Mr. Sauer, son of John Friedrich and Christine Strackbein Sauer, was born June 5, 1872 in Gillespie County. He married Elise Mund, February 17, 1895, who preceded him in death June 15, 1957.

Mr. Sauer was a progressive leader in his county for many years. He led the way in his community in many agricultural improvements. He had served as church trustee of St. Peter's Lutheran Church, where he was a member.

He is survived by an adopted daughter, Hermina, Mrs. Oscar Krauskopf, Fredericksburg; a brother, Otto Sauer, Eldorado, and five grandchildren.

MRS. NORA RICHARDSON

MRS. NORA RICHARDSON, 80, San Angelo, died at 9:25 P.M. July 20 at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Mary Bell Stigler, 1204 Orient.

Mrs. Richardson had been a resident of the San Angelo area since she was one year old. She was born August 27, 1878, in Burleson County. Her family moved to Runnels County when she was only a year old.

Her husband, a prominent ranchman, Hugh Richardson, ranched in Tom Green, Runnels and other area counties. He died in October, 1957.

Mrs. Richardson, a member of the Baptist Church, is survived by three daughters, Mrs. Stigler, Mrs. G. E. Hensley, of San Angelo, and Mrs. Irene Twombly of California; two sons, Jim Hugh Richardson of Sonora, and Frank C. Richardson of Talpa; nine grandchildren and nine great-grandchildren.

CARROLL F. BRIGGS

CARROLL F. BRIGGS, 65, Angora goat breeder of Del Rio, died July 25 on the way to the Laughlin Air Force Base Hospital, after suffering a heart attack. Mr. Briggs was born in 1894 in Lytle, a son of the late Mr. and Mrs. George A. Briggs. He moved with his parents to the Del Rio vicinity when he was 12, where the family ranched a number of years. Mr. Briggs was a past president of the Texas Angora Goat Raisers Association, which he helped organize. He was also a past president of the American Angora Goat Breeders Association and was a director at the time of his death. He was a member of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association and the National Wool Growers Association. Surviving are his wife; a daughter, Mrs. R. L. Williams of New Orleans, La.; a son, Glyn Briggs, Mercedes; four sisters, Mrs. Mabel Crouch and Mrs. Ila Belle Honeycutt, both of Del Rio; Mrs. Georgia Martin of Devine, and Mrs. Ada Hill of Natica; also six grandchildren.

WALTER LANGE

WALTER LANGE, San Saba County ranchman, died at his ranch home July 22. Mr. Lange was born in San Saba County in 1897. Surviving are a daughter, Mrs. Ezra Cook of Field Creek; a sister, Mrs. J. C. McDowell, San Saba, a grandson and two granddaughters.

EDGAR BECK

JOSEPH EDGAR BECK, 65, who ranched near Valera, Texas, a number of years, died in Overall Memorial Hospital, Coleman, May 25. Mr. Beck was born at Coleman in 1893 and had lived in Coleman his entire life. Surviving are three brothers, Louis and George Beck, Valera, and Curtis Beck, Talpa; two sisters, Mrs. J. A. Horne, Coleman, and Mrs. O. H. Davenport, Abilene; also nieces and nephews.

DELL R. CURRIE

DELL R. CURRIE, 63, West Texas ranchman and businessman, died in Del Rio June 8, after a long illness. Mr. Currie was born in Duncan, Oklahoma, in 1896. He ranched in the Paint Rock, Iraan and Fort Stockton areas. Surviving are his wife, a brother, Carl Currie, Coleman; and four sisters, Mrs. Roland Braun, San Antonio; Mrs. Beulah Wilson, and Miss Oby Currie, both of Dallas, and Mrs. Joe Baker, Wichita Falls.

NEILL MUNN

NEILL MUNN, retired Sterling City ranchman, died in the Sterling County Hospital June 26, after a long illness. Surviving are five sons, S. C. Munn, Brownwood; C. G. Munn and Wayne Munn, Water Valley; Thad Munn, Van Horn, and Woodrow Munn, Big Lake; two sisters, Mrs. J. L. Stewardson, Santa Anna, and Mrs. S. A. Humphrey, Portland, Oregon; also eight grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

A. G. FARMER

ASA G. FARMER, 84, died in Junction July 9 after having suffered a sudden heart attack.

Mr. Farmer was born in Bastrop County December 8, 1875 and came to Kimble County with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Farmer, in 1879. With their three daughters and son, Asa, they ranched on 24 sections north of Junction toward Ft. McKavett. The ranch is still in the family.

The three sisters died in early childhood, followed by twin sisters who were born after a brother, Hardy. The youngest brother, Sayers, and Hardy are survivors.

Mr. Farmer was a graduate of Texas A. & M. College in the class of 1895, the first college graduate of Kimble County. He was an engineer and at the time of his death was on the State Board of Examiners of Licensing State Land Surveyors. He was a former Kimble County judge and ranched most of his life.

Mr. Farmer married Miss Norma Durst January 17, 1900. She is one of his survivors. Others are: one son, Norman of San Antonio; three daughters, Mrs. Grenade Peters of Midland, Mrs. Joe M. Boyer of Austin, Mrs. P. G. Mahoney of San Antonio; two brothers of Junction, nine grandchildren and three great-grandchildren.

Sheep prices are bouncing upwards, according to livestock auctioneer and trader Odus Wittenburg of Eden. "It's hard to find any kind of sheep for sale and then the prices are from \$1.50 to \$2.00 or more per head over comparative prices at this time last year. Ewes are especially difficult to find because the rains have created a great demand for them by the farmers who find that they have more feed than they know what to do with."

WITTENBURG SHEEP SALE GOOD

L. W. AND Odus Wittenburg had a good sheep sale in Eden, June 30, with Stanley Moorehouse of Utopia, buying through mailed-in bids, being the biggest buyer, purchasing 171 sheep for a total of \$4,625.

Henry Speck, Jr., of Eldorado, bought 62 ewes for \$1,364.50. B. D. Roberts of Mullin bought 58 ewes for \$1,084.

The top price was \$140 paid by Edwin Beckman of Clifton for a three-year-old Debouillet stud ram. A two-year-old went to W. W. Watkins of Big Lake for \$117.50 and a third went to Raymond Pfluger of Eden for \$115.

Four Rambouillet stud rams sold for an average of \$64, with the top one purchased by R. O. Sheffield of San Angelo for \$80. Twenty-four single stud ram lambs averaged \$58.23 and 120 other ram lambs in lots of two and three averaged a little more than \$43. A great many of these went on a standing order to John Clay & Company of Fort Worth.

Stanley Moorehouse bought 140 Debouillet-Rambouillet ewe lambs for an average of \$23. Thirteen registered four-year-old Debouillet ewes went at \$26.75. A mixed group of 102 yearling to four-year-old ewes averaged \$22 per head. Thirty-nine aged ewes averaged \$9 per head.

Among other buyers were Steve Smith of Bertram, Gilbert Kaderli of Fredericksburg, R. V. Wittenburg of Lometa, R. B. Williams of Waxahachie, Otis Deal of Mertzon, Frank Speck of Menard, Leo Moore of Merkell, Frank Wilkinson of Menard, R. F. Wagner of Hamilton, Bill Watts of Waxahachie, S. E. Richardson of Coleman, and Arch Mittel of Eldorado.

NEW EXECUTIVE SECRETARY FOR CATTLEMEN

C. W. (BILL) McMILLAN has been appointed executive secretary of the American National Cattlemen's Association. He succeeds David Appleton, who has been acting since the death of Radford Hall last February. Mr. McMillan, a 33-year-old Colorado native, has been with Swift & Company's agricultural research department for the last five years.

Jack Milburn, president of American Nation, said, "This young man has gained a wide acquaintance among livestockmen around the country. He is familiar with the problems of both producers and feeders."

Within the next five years all men's wool trousers will be made with a permanent crease, according to the Wool Bureau. The permanent type wool crease trousers were placed on the market in March and are meeting with wide acceptance in the retail outlets. The Wool Bureau has been placed in charge of the process developed by the government laboratories of Australia.

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The Cattle Situation

By ELMER KELTON



JULY WAS a month of contrast in the feeder calf market of West Texas. It saw the highest price paid this season—38 cents a pound—for one of the area's top strings of Angus calves for fall delivery.

At the same time, it saw a considerable decrease in contracting by Midwestern feeders. They were balking at the strong prices being asked (and occasionally received) by Texas cattlemen. Most West Texas order buyers said they were running into a strong opposition.

"We hear about this high-priced contracting," said Marvin McMillan, Mason buyer, "but we can't get any of it done. I've never seen a year when you hear of so many high deals, and we've had trouble moving calves at 32 and 34 cents."

Another buyer referred to a rash of 37-cent contracts which occurred back in June. The deals were bona-fide, the contracts actually written. But, this buyer contended, they did not reflect the true market.

"Those 37-cent prices were mostly foam," declared Robert Wheeless of San Angelo. "They came from speculative pressure. I believe we'll have a

healthy market from here on out, but it won't be so highly speculative."

He had just bought 480 Hereford calves in the Albany area at 31 cents on heifers, 34 cents on steers. Most of the calves were to be delivered about August 1 weighing around 500 pounds. About 180 of the lighter end were to be held until November 1, at which time they were expected to weigh about 500 pounds.

McMillan and Walton and Victor Lehmburg of Mason had shipped 350 Hereford calves out of Mason and surrounding counties at 32 cents for heifers, 34 for steers.

This, said McMillan, was a truer reflection of the actual market in the Midwest, freed of speculative influence. Most of these calves had just been bought.

Fat cattle prices in the Midwest broke about the middle of July. Feeders were selling at 28 cents a pound the Texas feeder calves that they had bought in 1958 for 32 cents. The weight gain still left most of them a margin of profit. But they couldn't see why they should pay 35 cents or more for replacement steer calves on that kind of packer market. It would

be a year before the feeder calves bought now would go out of most feedlots to hit the packer market.

There really was not much volume of feeder calf business in July. It was getting close to delivery time anyway for the heavier end of the calves. Feeders held back, determined to get the cattle for less money. Ranchmen, blessed by good to excellent rains over most of West Texas, were in a position to keep their calves on pasture until they knew for sure what the market was.

August normally sees a considerable early movement, especially from the hill country—Mason, Llano and McCulloch counties. Counties farther west usually make their first early deliveries in September.

The scattering of July - shipped calves indicated that weights this year are going to be similar to those of a year ago. Some feeders, hearing about good rains here, have been worried that the calves would weigh even more than a year ago.

McMillan said he believes they'll be pleased and possibly even a little easier to deal with.

One point noted by several buyers was that feeders don't seem eager to buy heifer calves. Several strings of straight steers have been sold at strong prices. It seemed that absence of heifer calves on the deal made the steers sell better.

With the average West Texas ranchman still holding a big part of his heifer calf crop to replace drought-depleted cow numbers, this was no particular problem anyway.

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Goldthwaite, Texas

Texas Delaine News

By MRS. G. A. GLIMP

MOST WILL agree the state-over that we have been blessed with more rain, better range conditions, and crops than this state has known for this time of year. With the range lands remaining in such good condition, the demand and price on livestock has remained very good. In fact, it is much better to be selling than buying at the present price trend.

New Auction Barn at Lampasas

The new livestock and auction barn in Lampasas opened recently with exceptionally good cattle, sheep, and goat sales. The sale is on Saturday for sheep and goats, and this could prove a very successful event.

Good Delaine ewes continue to move. The demand has been very good for choice rams and good ewes. We are very happy to report the sale of 21 ewes, one ram, and one ram lamb to G. W. Wallis and Son of Jacksboro, Texas, from the Hamilton Choat and Son flock. We are very happy to have the Wallis' as new members and wish for them every success in this new venture.

Wallace Price of Evant recently sold 15 ewes to Delmond Rosenkrantz of Copperas Cove. This should help build a nice foundation flock for Del-

mond, and we are very happy to see his FFA project continue to grow.

Members of the Association will be happy to know Mr. Price is home, improving after a lengthy stay in the hospital.

Lester Lohman, Boerne, reports excellent conditions in and around his section of the state. We are happy to note a group of organizations in Boerne are putting up money for the purchase of five yearling ewes per boy. The boy has three years to repay his original loan or give five ewe lambs that are acceptable to the committee. Dale McQuinn of Boerne decided to purchase Delaines from Lester as his project, and we are certainly hoping for him much success in this new program. This is a wonderful idea, and we hope other towns will benefit from this. There are so many deserving boys and girls who need a little support, financially and otherwise, to help get that start on what could be a most successful career.

We also welcome Gilbert Moldenhauer of Boerne as a new member.

Floyd McPherson, Pottsville, recently purchased the Ira Moore flock. Mr. McPherson and son, David, have fitted and shown some very nice animals in the past, and we hope to see them around again in the future.

An Arizona cattle buyer, Leon Austin of Phoenix, commented on a visit here that the Texas market seems to be one of the strongest in the country. He contended that it was higher than that in Arizona or California. He said a market break there was severe in July. Really choice cattle were holding their own, but plainer kinds were badly hurt. Mexican-type cattle were especially low. He believed this was a readjustment. He had believed plain cattle were selling too high in comparison to the good kind.

Austin, incidentally, loosed a blast at federal beef grading. With lamb grading now under fire from many sources, he thought it time that somebody took after the beef graders, too.

He contends that beef grading is so inconsistent as to be meaningless.

A lot of it depends upon the individual grader—how he feels that day, etc. He said it is well known that a packer can separate the two sides of a carcass, moving one down the rail far enough that the grader cannot match the pairs, and he will often stamp a different grade on one side than he does on the other. Two graders working in adjacent plants will put different grades on the same type of meat. And a transferred grader, working in a new plant, tends to be extra-tough at first, getting his bluff in on the packer. This inconsistency makes it impossible for a packer to predict the grades of his beef. He must pay proportionately less for fed cattle to protect himself from a possible bad grade.

It all comes out of the grower's pocket, contends Austin.

San Angelo cattle auctions held up

well in July, despite some wavering on central markets. Here's a typical late-July report: Fat bulls, \$22 to \$23.50 cwt.; mediums, \$18 to \$22; fat calves and yearlings, \$26 to \$29; mediums, \$24 to \$26; plain kinds, \$17.50 to \$24; fat cows, \$17 to \$19; canners and cutters, \$11 to \$17; stocker steers, \$23 to \$36; stocker heifers, \$21 to \$33; stocker cows, \$16 to \$19; cows and calves, \$175 to \$275 per pair.

Sheep Market

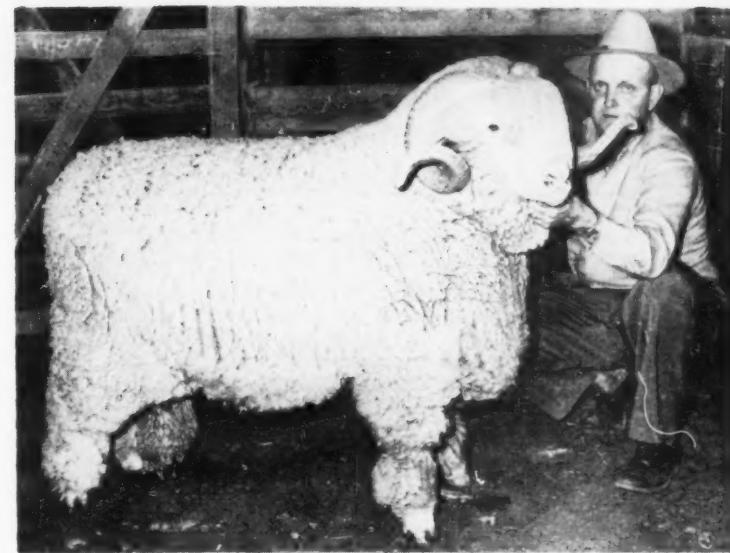
Sheep markets were just so-so in July. Lamb market dropped early in the month and didn't pick up much. Country trade was not too active because ranchmen had plenty of feed to keep their lambs and weren't eager to sell them for the prices offered.

Where heifer calves were selling lower than steer calves, straight ewe lambs were selling somewhat better than straight muttons. Yearling ewes could be moved at above the \$20-per-head mark. Mixed whiteface stocker lambs could be sold around 18 cents, while straight muttons tended to bring about 17. Blackface lambs were one-half cent to a cent higher, generally.

Fat lambs were off some but were being sold at auction here for up to 20 cents a pound.

This was a typical late-month sheep market report from a San Angelo sale: Old bucks, \$6.50 to \$7 cwt.; old ewes, \$6.50 to \$8; yearling muttons, \$13 to \$15; aged muttons, \$9 to \$11; fat spring lambs, \$19 to \$20; wool lambs, \$17 to \$19; stocker ewes, \$9 to \$14 per head.

Ranchmen seem to be reconciled to the fact that they will probably re-



Gold Medal Ram and Mr. Wright

WRIGHT GOLD MEDAL RAM FROM TEXAS FLOCK

OREN A. WRIGHT of Greenwood, Ind., purchased a Rambouillet ram from Miles Pierce in 1955. Last year the ram was judged the Gold Medal ram of Indiana in a statewide contest directed and supervised by the Agriculture Department of Purdue University at Lafayette, Ind.

The Purdue test is a progeny project and the contest is to determine the sires that produce the quicker maturing lambs. Lambs of rams nominated in the test must weight 80 pounds at four months of age. After the lambs are qualified for classification they compete in district shows and later in the state show.

The lambs are placed and scored on a point system; the points are credited to the sire. Mr. Wright's Rambouillet received the honor last

year on 24 lambs, 12 shown by Mr. Wright and 12 shown by his son, Newton. They each showed six ram lambs and six ewe lambs.

The Wright Gold Medal ram was also the sire of the first place pen of ram lambs in the International Livestock Show in Chicago and the Eastern Livestock Exposition in Pennsylvania. He was also the sire of the champion ram lamb, who weighed 195 pounds, in the two shows.

Mr. Wright's ram carries the Happy Chance and Bright Victor bloodlines of the Pierce flocks, and weighed around 300 pounds when shipped to him.

Mr. Wright previously had another Rambouillet Gold Medal ram, the only two rams of the breed that ever won the contest.

well to reach 25 percent this time. Lots of ranchmen who got off some fats last year sold none this spring and early summer.

But lambs are doing well now. In most of West Texas, grass has stayed green right on through summer.

AVERAGE PRICES GOOD AT CARLTON GODBOLD BUCK SALE

THE ANGORA buck sale held by Carlton Godbold in Leakey July 18 had a very good average of \$170 on 101 bucks. Forty-one does averaged \$62.

J. A. Ward, Jr., of Sonora, and Payne Rudasill of Rocksprings paid the top price of \$700 for two bucks.

The biggest single buyer of the day was Mr. Ward, paying \$2,280 for five bucks.

Lawrence Finklea of Sonora bought the top doe for \$90. Leslie Samson of Leakey was biggest doe buyer, taking nine.

Other leading buyers included W. L. Miers of Sonora and Roy Capps of Mason.

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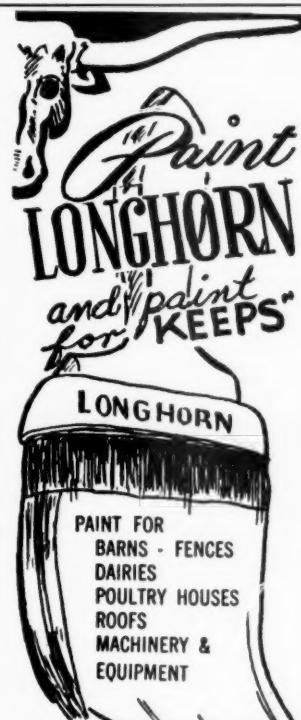
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Classified Section Continued
On Page 64

CLASSIFIED

(Continued from page 63)

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SHEEP & GOAT RAISER

PRICE RAMBOUILLETS SHOW
GOOD AVERAGE IN SALE

HIRAM AND HAROLD Price held their first sheep auction July 15 in Eden. They sold 155 rams for an average of \$44.50 per head, and 150 ewes for \$29 per head average.

Ed Eckert of Streeter paid the top price of \$80 for a stud ram. Troy Allen Choate of Eden paid \$70 for another stud ram. Most of the single wool stud rams sold from \$45 to \$65. Twelve horned stud rams averaged \$61. Twelve polled stud rams in the wool averaged \$47.50. Twenty

nine other registered rams, in the wool and sold in groups, averaged \$44.

Seven single shorn purebred rams averaged \$43. Twenty-seven shorn purebred polled rams in groups averaged \$44. Sixty-eight shorn purebred horned rams in groups averaged \$43.

Lowest price paid on any rams was \$40, indicating an extremely smooth sale. All of the sheep offered were born between March 15 and April 30, 1959. Prices of the \$150 yearling ewes, all shorn, ranged from \$25 to a top of \$37 per head.

Henry Speck of Eldorado, who bought 75 ewes for \$2,035, was the biggest buyer. Dick Winters of Brady bought 24 rams for \$1,025. Jack Thorn of Kerrville bought 22 rams for \$945. Bill Volkman, Menard, bought 27 ewes for \$796, and Ira McIntyre of Eden bought 21 sheep for \$670.

Other buyers included Ed Lyckman, J. A. Parker, O. O. Pence, Noble Johnson, and Dickie Winters, all of Brady; Ben Evers of Doss; Marion Hays, Hamp Buylar, both of Ballinger; Wesley Garrett and Harmon Trammell of Hamilton; Clifton Bouldin, Leakey; Edgar Rozzle, Troy Sparks, and Mike Ellis of Eden; Mrs. Mozelle Nutt, O. C. Schlinke of San Angelo; J. F. Green, Joe Dale, and C. U. Watkins of Melvin; Gill and Turney of Whon; Boyd McClure, and Charlie Boles of Talpa; J. L. Gary of Lohn; Delmir Sheppard of Robert Lee; Ed Ratliff, Bronte; R. R. Phillips, Blackwell; and Milton Eckert of Streeter.

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2" x 4" and 2" x 6" Good Straight Douglas Fir		
Per ft.		7½c

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SHEEP PRODUCTION EXPANDS ON NEW MEXICO FARMS

JACK RUTTLE, sheep and wool marketing specialist with the New Mexico State University Extension Service, says the Mesilla Valley in southern New Mexico, long famous for cotton, lettuce, and onions, is an area that may soon attain recognition for lamb and wool production. Several farmers in the Las Cruces area now keeping a flock of sheep, and interest in the new enterprise is spreading throughout the Valley. Besides being an additional source of income, farm sheep are a good means of keeping down weeds and utilizing crop stubble that would ordinarily be wasted, Mr. Ruttle adds.

Among the farmers in the Valley who have flocks of sheep as a permanent part of their farm operations are J. O. Bridges, and his two children, Linda and Johnnie, who farm north of Las Cruces; J. C. Sutherlin of La Mesa, who pastures his flock on a 120-acre pecan orchard, his sons, Jackie and Kenneth; and Leigh F. Fletcher and John Tomlin in the Las Cruces area.

Mr. Ruttle says several other farmers in the Mesilla Valley plan to start a farm sheep operation this fall, and there are unlimited possibilities for expansion of this type in New Mexico. For most farms, the addition of sheep to their farm program would require very little adjustment. The alfalfa hay, cottonseed meal, and grain that would be needed are all produced in the state.

ASMUSSENS PURCHASE 5,000 TEXAS LAMBS

W. J. (BILL) ASMUSSEN, his son, Stanley, and Stanley's son, Tommy, aged 12, all of Agar, South Dakota, were in San Angelo July 11 completing the purchase of 5,000 Texas feeder lambs.

The lambs averaged a little better than 70 pounds and were gathered for the Asmussens by Lea Aldwell, Lawrence Bledsoe and Fred Ball of San Angelo. The lambs, mostly white-faced, were concentrated at the Midwest Feed Yards, where they were sheared, drenched, branded and dipped before being shipped by truck to South Dakota.

Mr. Asmussen made his first purchase of West Texas lambs about 18 years ago from the late Cas Bledsoe, father of Lawrence Bledsoe. Since then he has made numerous purchases of both lambs and cattle from Mr. Aldwell and other West Texas ranchmen.

Mr. Asmussen and his son operate 21,000 acres of farm land and 14,000 acres of rangeland at Agar. They feed cattle, sheep and hogs on their ranch.

Carroll Farmer of San Angelo in early July took delivery on approximately 4,000 blackface lambs from around Uvalde. The price was 17½ cents and the lamb weighed around 70 pounds. Sheep are in good condition in that area.

The Noelke Estate of Rankin sold 3,100 whiteface mutton lambs to Leroy Russell of San Angelo. Mr. Russell bought them in July and paid 17½ cents a pound. The over-all weight averaged 75 pounds.

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